

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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SAKURAUCHI, GROMYKO TO MEET 9 JUN IN NEW YORK

OW021150 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York June 9 to discuss bilateral problems, ranking Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday. They said the meeting will be held at the Japanese Government's request.

It will be the first Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting since former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda met with Gromyko in New York last September.

The officials said Sakurauchi is likely to call for conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty by settling the pending territorial issue.

Japan has maintained that there can be no peace treaty until the Japanese claim for return of northern territories off Hokkaido is settled. The four small islands -- Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu -- have been under Soviet occupation since World War II.

The ministry officials said Sakurauchi will also propose a Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting in Tokyo.

Sakurauchi will be in New York next week together with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki who is scheduled to deliver a speech before a special United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT OF PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANGVisits Steelworks

OW020531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Kawasaki, June 2, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited the Keihin Steelworks Ogishima plant of Nippon Kokan, K.K. Wednesday morning.

The Ogishima plant, Japan's most modern, is located on a man-made island off Kawasaki City.

After being greeted by Nippon Kokan President Minoru Kanao and hearing an explanation of the plant, the premier and his party toured the sintering plant, materials yard, blast furnace, plate mill and slabbing mill.

The premier gave a big nod when he heard the explanation of the hot slab process and showed the earnestness of a businessman while in the computerized heating furnace control chamber, officials said.

"I am happy to have seen the world's newest large scale steel works located here on a man-made island. I am surprised at the rational equipment, the small number of people and the high productivity," the premier said.

Meets Fukuda

OW030325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3, KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang asked former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda here Thursday to extend his utmost efforts for the promotion of Japanese-Chinese relations.

Zhao made the request in a meeting with Fukuda over breakfast Thursday at a Japanese-style restaurant here.



The Chinese premier praised the former prime minister for his major contribution to the progress of relations through concluding the peace and friendship treaty in 1978 between the two countries.

Fukuda, in return, highly evaluated the Chinese Government's approach to the implementation of the modernization program and China's basic diplomatic stand.

He also said he was deeply impressed with Zhao and his aides' attitude to the improvement of Japanese-Chinese relations.

But Fukuda warned there were signs of deterioration in the world economy which might lead to serious chaos in political and military affairs.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, also at the meeting, said that the early realization of a coalition government by three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups of Kampuchea was eagerly looked for (by the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations.)

The Beijing government is seriously concerned about differences among the three groups on the coalition plan, although the Chinese Government has spared no effort to bring them together, Huang told Fukuda.

#### Leaves for Osaka

OW030246 Tokyo KYODO in English 0218 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left for Osaka by a Hikari bullet train of the Japanese national railways Thursday morning after completing his four-day official schedule in Tokyo.

Prior to his departure, he received a farewell call from Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki at the guesthouse (Akasaka Palace).

He also met for about an hour with former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda over breakfast at a Japanese inn in Kioicho and later with some 100 representatives of Chinese residents and Chinese students studying in Japan at the gues'house.

The premier, who arrived in Tokyo last Monday for a six-day official visit, is scheduled to make a tour of Osaka, Kobe, Nara and Kyoto before leaving for home from the Osaka International Airport on Saturday afternoon.

He will inspect port facilities at the man-made port island off Kobe on Thursday afternoon and attend a banquet jointly hosted by the Osaka Prefectural and Municipal Governments in the evening.

#### Visits Kobe

OW030853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Kobe, June 3, KYODO -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang inspected facilities at the man-made port island here Thursday afternoon following his arrival from Tokyo by bullet train.

Accompanied by Kyogo Prefecture Governor Tokitada Sakai and Kobe Mayor Tatsuo Miyazaki, he watched activities from the 12th-floor observation deck of the port island building, then visited container berths to inspect operations there.

He also visited the Kobe central hospital, where three Chinese doctors are studying, and rode on the computer-operated port liner train, in which he showed great interest.

On Thursday evening he was due to stay at the Royal Hotel in Osaka and attend a banquet hosted by the Osaka Municipal and Prefectural Governments.

SAKURAUCHI, HUANG DISCUSS AIR ROUTE, KAMPUCHEA

OW011227 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 1, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Tuesday called on his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua to accept new routes for Sino-Japanese passenger airline flights to save fuel and time, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Huang, however, responded cautiously saying that the matter involved political problems.

Sakurauchi made the proposal in a meeting with Huang which took place at Sakurauchi's office at the same time a summit meeting was being held between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Premier Zhao Ziyang elsewhere.

Huang is accompanying Zhao, here on a six-day official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Sakurauchi was quoted as telling Huang that the proposed new routes are necessary in order to cut the Tokyo-Beijing flight by about an hour.

Civil flights between the two countries presently detour the Korean Peninsula as Chinese civil aviation officials have wished to avoid overflights of South Korean territory. Under the new arrangement, Japanese planes would fly over South Korea while Chinese aircraft would pass through North Korean airspace. Huang's reaction suggested that Pyongyang has still not taken a clear position on the new route.

In the almost two-hour meeting, Sakurauchi and Huang also exchanged views on disarmament and the Kampuchean issue, according to the officials. They explained their governments' positions on disarmament to each other.

In regard to the Kampuchean issue, Sakurauchi emphasized that a coalition government made up of the three anti-Vietnamese resistance groups was needed if there was to be further international support to the resistance groups.

Huang said that a tripartite coalition must be stable and permanent to counter the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, suggesting that the Khmer Rouge, or ousted Pol Pot regime, militarily the strongest, play a leading role in the coalition.

But the two agreed to make efforts to help establish the coalition government in cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), according to the officials.

SUZUKI VIEWS WORLD ISSUES AT TOKYO PRESS MEETING

OW291301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Saturday he will appeal for effective disarmament efforts with a stress on nuclear arms at the United Nations general meeting on disarmament in New York next month.

The appeal is one of three peace proposals Suzuki plans to present in a speech to the U.N. meeting on June 9, he said.

Suzuki told a press conference he will also call for diverting the world's military expenditures, estimated at dollar 500 billion a year, into revitalizing the international economy and into economic assistance to Third World countries.

Thirdly, Suzuki said, he would propose strengthening U.N. peace-keeping capabilities, including arms control, inspection and supervision.

The Japanese prime minister is scheduled to leave Tokyo June 3 to attend the Versailles summit of the seven major industrial democracies before attending the U.N. disarmament meeting, which opens June 7 for a two-month session. Suzuki will then visit Brazil, Peru and Hawaii before returning to Japan.

However, Suzuki would not say what position Japan would take on any resolution calling for the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons. He said Japan would have to decide after fully studying the contents and the background of any such resolution, as well as the prevailing international circumstances. Japan abstained in voting on such resolutions in 1978 and 1979, and voted against them in 1980 and 1981.

On the Versailles summit, the prime minister said the leaders attending the conference should take a broad point of view on ways to reactivate the faltering world economy. He said he would propose bolstering cooperative economic relations, and cited joint scientific research and development, technological exchange, mutual investment and joint ventures as areas where progress could be made. He said he will also call on the leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and European Community to expand their assistance to Third World nations. Suzuki said he also would exchange views on political issues at banquets and other social events during the summit, but would not make any binding commitments. The prime minister said he would stress that Japan, the only Asian country represented in the summit, has contributed to peace in Asia and has continued to extend economic assistance to China, which takes a friendly policy toward the West.

Suzuki denied that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would use a private meeting with Suzuki on June 6 to press for greater Japanese efforts in defense. He said Reagan has never yet made a concrete request at a summit and will not do so this time either.

Concerning the year-long dispute over a U.S. request for Japan to exchange military-related technology, Suzuki said there would be no changes in Japan's basic policy prohibiting arms exports. However, he indicated that he was favorably inclined toward the U.S. request, observing that Japan has concluded a security treaty and a mutual assistance agreement with Washington.

On China-U.S. relations, the prime minister said Japan has no intention of acting as a go-between to smooth Beijing-Washington relations. Those relations have been strained since a U.S. decision in April to sell dollar 60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan.

Asked about the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands, Suzuki said Japan hopes the two countries will agree to an immediate ceasefire.

Japan has helped the United States, Peru and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in their mediation efforts, he said. Japan has parted ways with the European Community on a British request for economic sanctions against Argentina, he said. He **noted** that there are many Japanese immigrants living in Latin American countries.

#### SUZUKI LEAVES FOR PARIS TO BEGIN 16-DAY TOUR

OW030253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 3, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki left Haneda Airport in Tokyo for Paris by a chartered plane Thursday morning on the first leg of a 16-day tour that will take him also to New York and South America.

Suzuki, accompanied by officials concerned, is going to Paris first to attend the Versailles summit of Western industrialized nations to be held for three days from Friday.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, also are taking part in the summit. Sakurauchi left Tokyo for Paris late Wednesday night ahead of Suzuki.

Besides attending the summit, Suzuki also is scheduled to hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Friday as well as with other leaders.

After the summit, the prime minister will proceed to New York where he will address the second U.N. special session on disarmament on June 9.

He will also visit Peru between June 10 and 12 and Brazil between June 12 and 15 before going to Honolulu where he will deliver a speech on mutual reliance and solidarity of nations of the Pacific Basin at the East-West center on June 16. The prime minister will return to Tokyo on June 18.

#### SAKURAUCHI NOTES U.S. DELAY IN ISSUING VISAS

OW021327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi expressed concern Wednesday over a U.S. Government delay in granting visas to about 400 Communist Party-affiliated members of a Japanese peace group who wish to attend the forthcoming United Nations special session on disarmament.

Speaking to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, he said he would try to see if visas can be issued by June 9, when Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will address the session. However, a Foreign Ministry spokesman cautioned that the issuance of visas is an internal affair for the U.S., and Japan should be careful about how it treats the matter. About 1,400 members of a Japanese antinuclear group have been planning to travel to New York for the session. About 500 already have visas and a further 500 expect to receive theirs shortly. A joint struggle group of media employees, which has had 41 of its members refused visas, Wednesday condemned the U.S. action. A statement from the group said the action was in defiance of international opinion on the issue of nuclear disarmament.

Meanwhile, activists organizing the New York visit held an emergency meeting on Wednesday afternoon, and decided that a first group, due to leave Thursday for the U.S., should depart as scheduled.

Earlier, members had considered cancelling the entire visit. However, it was decided that those who could obtain visas should make the trip in order to present to the U.N. petitions signed by 27 million Japanese calling for nuclear disarmament.

The group also sent representatives to the American Embassy and the Foreign Ministry to protest against delay in visa issuance.

LDP STUDY GROUP URGES INCREASED DEFENSE BUDGET

OW021321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, June 2, KYODO -- A study group of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Wednesday called for abandonment of government policy keeping Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP).

At present, Japan's defense budget of yen 2.6 trillion (\$11 billion) equals about 0.93 percent of its GNP projected for the current fiscal year, which ends next March.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who is also LDP chief, has said he has no intention at the moment to increase the defense budget beyond the 1 percent GNP level, though it is predicted to top the self-imposed ceiling in several years. The defense outlays in fiscal 1980 came to 0.91 percent of the GNP. In a report, the study group also called for a total revision of the 1976 national defense program outline, on which the government defense policy has been based. Some LDP Diet members say the outline is outdated, describing it as a product of Soviet-U.S. detente in the 1970s. Group members said the government cannot achieve a proposed defense buildup if it sticks to the policy limiting its military spending.

MITI'S ABE GIVES BRIEFING ON TRADE PACKAGE

OW310418 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 31, KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, Monday briefed business leaders on the government's new trade liberalization package, terming it "the maximum effort" Japan could make.

He also told them the Japanese Government has no plans to take an additional unilateral step to open up the market to foreign goods and services.

Abe called on President Yoshihiro Inayama and other members of the influential Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) to pioneer establishing more open business practices, his spokesman said. Eiichi Hongo, director of the general affairs bureau of MITI's international trade policy bureau, said Abe attended the breakfast meeting with the Keidanren leaders to explain the latest package of import promotion measures and Japan's posture toward the forthcoming economic summit in France. Hongo said the minister described the new package as "the maximum effort the government can make unilaterally."

Abe stressed that Japan has no plans to take further steps to liberalize trade, the spokesman added. By eliminating or reducing tariffs unilaterally, Abe was quoted as saying, "Japan is preparing to compete with other countries with a handicap." Asked when the tariff program will take effect, the MITI chief predicted that it will go into effect on April 1, 1983 upon parliamentary action while other trade liberalization measures will be implemented whenever possible.

Hirokichi Yoshiyama, chairman of Hitachi, LTD., questioning productivity in Western countries as exemplified by moribund quality and shipment delays, asked Abe to point that out to other summit participants, the MITI spokesman said. Abe noted that the United States and West European countries have had trouble with Japan's distribution system and fraternal dealings within corporate structures.



KCNA 'SPOKESMAN' WARNS JAPAN ON FISHING BOATS

SK030856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Jun 3 (KCNA) -- The spokesman of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement on June 3:

The fishing boat "Hiro-Marun No. 81" belonging to the Murayama Fishery Stock Company, Japan, which was captured by a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army while illegally intruding up to a point 38 degrees and 8 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees and 20 minutes east longitude, within the military boundary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at around 17 hours 30 minutes on May 18, returned on June 3 tanks to the lenient step of our side.

Lately Japanese fishing boats are more frequently poaching within the military boundary of our country and violating the tentative fishery agreement concluded by the civilian organizations of the two countries.

In the period from January to March this year alone, Japanese fishing boats which committed such acts of violation numbered more than 100. Each time the relevant organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took a generous step, taking into consideration good neighbor relations with the Japanese people.

In early April, when scores of Japanese fishing boats were catching fish within the military boundary, our side took the generous step of persuading them to go out of the boundary, without capturing them. But the relevant organ of Japan, far from being grateful for such friendly step of our side, continuously sent Japanese fishing boats into the military boundary of our country. In April the number of such fishing boats increased to several hundreds and in one day of May 11 the number reached scores.

As for the "Kyofuku-Marun No. 83" and "Kyofuku-Marun No. 85" which were seized by our side, they, like the "Kyofuku-Marun Nos. 33 and 35" which were sent back on the promise that they would not catch fish again, intruding into the military boundary of our country after being detained by the relevant organ of our country on May 5 last year, belong to Daiju Fishery Stock Company of Japan.

The fishing boat "Hiro-Marun No. 81" which returned this time intruded into the military boundary though it knew that the "Kyofuku-Marun Nos. 83 and 85" were captured and being interrogated by the organ concerned of our country.

The Japanese fishing boats which intruded into the military boundary of our country used prohibited fishing implements and caught 10-odd kinds of fish whose catch is banned and even small fries, crudely violating many provisions of the tentative fishery agreement signed by civilian organizations of Korea and Japan. This caused a loss to the aquatic resources of our country.

The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon authorization, warns once again to the relevant bodies and organizations of Japan, considering that all these acts of the Japanese fishing boats are an outrageous infringement upon the sovereignty and law and order of our country.

The Japanese side must not misuse the friendly step taken by the Government of the DPRK to allow the small fishermen of Japan to catch fish in the economic sea zone outside the military boundary of our country and not intrude into our military boundary any longer, but take appropriate steps so that they may discharge with sincerity their obligations as laid down in the tentative fishery agreement.

The organ concerned of our country should have punished the boat and her crewmen captured this time in accordance with the law of the DPRK, but it forgave the crewmen once again with leniency and sent them back together with the boat as they frankly admitted their criminal act and gave assurances that they would not intrude again into the military boundary, but abide by the provisions of the tentative fishery agreement.

In case such illegal acts are repeated in the future despite our repeated warnings, the Japanese side would be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

#### KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE DETAILS CHUCHE IDEA ORIGINS

SK310323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 30 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 31 May special article: "The Chuche Idea Is the Great Guiding Ideology of Revolution Based on the Demands of a New Era and the Experience in the Revolutionary Struggle"]

[Text] The chuche idea, which is the firm, guiding ideology of the Korean revolution, has become a great revolutionary banner of our times. By advancing, upholding the banner of chuche idea, our people have vigorously accelerated the cause of independence, sovereignty and socialist construction, while victoriously surmounting all difficulties lying on the path of the arduous and complicated Korean revolution.

Today, our party and people are faced with the honorable task of modeling society on the chuche idea by more vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction under its banner. In order to achieve this task, all party members and working people should study well and master the principles of the chuche idea and think and act in accordance with the demands of it.

In seeing to it that all of the people are firmly armed with the chuche idea and vigorously struggle under its banner, the treatise "On the Chuche Idea," published by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has very important significance.

The treatise deals extensively with the creation of the chuche idea, the philosophic principles of the chuche idea, the social, historic and guiding principles of the chuche idea and its historic significance. With its profound analysis, the treatise has contributed to enriching the treasure of the chuche idea. The portion describing the creation of the chuche idea and its historic significance forms a major component of the treatise. We should learn and master the greatness of the chuche idea by deeply studying the contents of this section of the treatise.

1. The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" includes a scientific analysis of the creation of the chuche idea based on concrete historic facts and reality.

As described in the treatise, progressive ideology plays an important role in the development of society and history. Only when the masses of people are guided by progressive ideology can they become the mighty creators of history. The revolutionary ideology of the working class is the most progressive ideology in history. Therefore, only this ideology can correctly reflect the demands of the times and the aspirations of the masses of people, inspire the revolutionary struggle of the people and vigorously develop society and history. The revolutionary ideology of the working class is created by their wise leader. The history of the communist movement over 100 years is one in which leaders of the working class created the revolutionary ideology and developed it. The history of the communist movement can also be said to be a history in which the revolutionary ideology has changed the world through its embodiment.

Having deeply discerned the demand of the new era, during which the oppressed and contemptuously treated masses of people have become the masters of their destinies, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the great *chuche* idea. As a result, he has been able to develop the struggle of the masses of people for independence to a new, higher stage and pioneer the new era of the development of history, the *chuche* era.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Based on an analysis and a summation of the historic experience of the Korean revolution, we have come to have the *chuche* idea, which teaches that in the course of the arduous revolution the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people, and the strength inspiring the revolution and construction comes from the. At the same time, we have further developed and enriched this strength through the revolutionary struggle and construction activities.

The revolutionary ideology representing the era reflects the mature demands of the development of history and the revolution. The role and greatness of the leader of the working class is found precisely in correctly discerning the demands of prospects of the times and in creating a guiding ideology of revolution suitable to them.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of revolution, another change was being effected in the struggle of the working class and the masses of people against exploitation and oppression. In the world arena, the influence of socialism was being strengthened for the first time. The revolutionary struggle of the working class and the struggle of the peoples of colonial and semicolonial states for liberation were rapidly promoted.

On the other hand, the imperialists were strengthening their plundering and oppression against the peoples in a bid to block their revolutionary advance and to find a way out of a serious political and economic crisis. In many countries, the conflict and confrontation between revolution and counterrevolution was being heightened and the masses of people who had long lost their sovereignty were rising up in the struggle for the class and national liberation.

A new era came when the revolutionary movement was able to be extensively developed on a worldwide scale. In order to advance the revolution on a new historic condition, the working class and people of each country had to solve all their problems in conformity with their own situation with the awareness of being the masters. In our country, because of the peculiarity of the development of the revolution and the complexity and arduousness of the revolution, this problem was more greatly emphasized.

Pioneering the future of the revolution independently and creatively was a life-and-death demand directly linked to the future of our revolution and the destiny of our nation. The *chuche* idea was created based on these practical requirements of the Korean revolution. In those days, when a new era of history began, the respected and beloved leader had already created the *chuche* idea, reflecting the prospect of development of the new era and the aspiration of the masses of people. Thus he opened a broad road for victory in the revolution before the working class and the masses of people. Here we can find the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and his immortal exploits in the history of the world.

As indicated in the treatise, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the unique *chuche* idea thoroughly based on the practical experience of the revolutionary struggle and its lesson. The treatise analyzes the starting point of the *chuche* idea in two aspects. The revolution is a struggle to realize the demands of the masses of people by mobilizing the strength of the masses of people. It is also a struggle for the masses of people to liberate themselves.

Only when the masses of people are armed with the revolutionary idea and are united in organized political efforts can they win victory in the revolution. The duty of revolutionaries is to permeate the masses of people, the masters of the revolution, to educate and organize them and inspire them to struggle. The revolutionary force, too, should be fostered amid the masses of people, and all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle should be solved by the wisdom and strength of the masses of people.



Meanwhile, the communists and nationalists who waged the so-called national liberation movement in our country in the 1920's were alienated from the masses and engaged only in the struggle for hegemony. Rather than permeating the masses of people, educating, organizing and inspiring them in the revolutionary struggle, they divided the masses with factional strife, instead of uniting them.

From his early period of embarking on the revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader grasped and discerned their mistakes and traversed a different road, which was the true revolutionary road of permeating the masses of people and of struggling by relying on them. He also explained the truth that the masters of the revolution are the masses of people and that only when revolutionaries permeate the masses to educate, organize and mobilize them can they win victory in the revolution.

This was one of the starting points of the *chuche* idea. In each country, the revolution should be carried out by the people of that country -- the masters -- independently and creatively. Independence and creativity are the essential requirements for the revolutionary movement, the communist movement. From its beginning, the Korean revolution, which pioneered the *chuche* idea, was not able to be advanced even one step unless it was carried out independently and creatively.

The Korean revolution is a difficult and complicated revolution which should carry out both the task of anti-imperialist national liberation and the antifeudal, democratic revolution. It is also an arduous revolution which should traverse an unexplored road. In particular, in those days, a flunkeyist trend prevailed in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the communist movement in our country. This trend hindered the revolution. The nationalists and [word indistinct] Marxists influenced by flunkeyism were dreaming of independence by relying on foreign forces, instead of carrying out the revolution with their own efforts.

In those days, those who were participating in the communist movement formed their own factions and tried to get recognition of their factions from others. They tried to blindly follow the old theory and others' experiences, disregarding the realities of our country. Because of such strong flunkeyist and dogmatist trends, the future of the revolution could not be opened. Having drawn a serious lesson from the consequences of these flunkeyist and dogmatic trends, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song explained the truth that the revolution should be carried out not through the recognition or directives of others but by one's own faith, in a responsible manner, and that all problems arising in the revolution should be solved independently and creatively.

This was another starting point of the *chuche* idea. Thus, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song drew a lesson from the national movement and the early communist movement in our country and created the *chuche* idea, independently pioneering a new revolutionary path different from the previous one. The treatise clearly explains the basic character and nature of the ideology, theory and activity of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the *chuche* idea. The respected and beloved leader consistently developed his ideology, theory and activity through the practice of revolution. He developed and enriched revolutionary ideology and theory by answering questions arising in the revolution. Only when the revolution proceeds from practice can the existing theory be applied in conformity with the interests and reality of the country, a new truth be created and a new ideology and theory created.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only applied the existing revolutionary theory of the working class to the practice of the Korean revolution but also pioneered a new path of revolutionary theory and solved the problems arising in the practice of the revolution in a unique way. The creation of the *chuche* idea and its development and completion cannot be contemplated. Apart from the firm stance of *chuche* and the profound ideology, theory and activity of the great leader, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song discovered the truth of the *chuche* idea in the course of the struggle to oppose old and inflexible nationalists, [word indistinct] Marxists, the flunkeyists and dogmatists and pioneered the new path of revolution. He finally clarified the principles of the *chuche* idea and illuminated the *chuche* line of the Korean revolution at the conference of the leading cadre of the communist youth and anti-imperialist youth league held in June 1931 at (Karlin).

This was a historic event which made public the creation of the *chuche* idea and the revolutionary line of *chuche*. For the Korean communists and people, who were wandering about in the darkness without finding a path to advance, suffering repeated failure and vicissitudes in the revolutionary struggle, to cherish the *chuche* idea and the revolutionary line based on it was indeed a great honor and happiness.

In his youth -- before he was even 20 -- in the confused situation in which national reformism, leftist- and rightist-dominationism and other miscellaneous ideologies were rampant, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song grasped with deep insight the aspiration of the times, the desire of the people and the inevitability of the development of history and illuminated the truth of *chuche*. Thus, he opened a path leading to the independent development of our revolution.

This was a great demonstration of the greatness and the extraordinary nature of the respected and beloved leader.

The history traversed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for over 50 years at the head of the arduous Korean revolution has been a history in which he created the *chuche* idea through the practice of the great revolution and has completed the idea of the guiding ideology of the revolution in our times.

As stated in the treatise, the *chuche* idea has been perfected as a guiding revolutionary ideology of our times through the development of the Korean revolution. The guiding revolutionary ideology is not perfected all at once. It is established through the conditions of the times and history and through the universalization of the experience of the revolutionary struggle. It is enriched and its truth is proven during the course of a prolonged struggle, thus developing into a system of monolithic ideology and concept. During the course of leading the multi-stage revolutionary struggle and the political, economic, cultural, military and other work to victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gained profound and noble experience of his own and, through its universalization, has ceaselessly nourished and developed the *chuche* idea.

The *chuche* idea has now developed as a perfect and great revolutionary doctrine. This is due to the activities of the great leader. Thus, as it is based on the demand of the new era, in which the working people have emerged as masters of history and the profound experience of the revolutionary struggle, the *chuche* idea has become a great guiding ideology for the revolution of our times.

2. As stated in the treatise, "On the *Chuche* Idea," the *chuche* idea bears great historic significance.

The *chuche* idea is exercising a great influence over people's ideological and political life and the revolutionary development of the world. It is winning great sympathy among the world's people and vigorously stimulating the historic movement of our times through which independence is sought. The *chuche* idea has become an acknowledged trend of the times. Its attraction and significance for change are growing as history advances. The historic significance of the *chuche* idea lies, above all, in its delineation of the true world revolutionary outlook of our era -- the *chuche* era. This is a contribution of historic significance which the *chuche* idea has made to the development of the revolutionary ideology of the working class and the people's cause for liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through its scientific delineation of man's position and role, the *chuche* idea shows a correct outlook on nature and society and offers a powerful tool for remaking the world. The people's views, outlook and stand toward the world have developed through a long history. During this course, a scientific world outlook reflecting the aspiration of the working class has been established. The development of the times goes hand in hand with the development of a world outlook. The expansion and development of the revolution which began with emergence of the working class brought about the beginning of a new era in which working people, who used to be the objects of history, became masters of history.

The new era in which the working class and working people emerged as a great force dominating the world required the establishment of a new world outlook with which they, as masters of their destiny, could shape it independently and creatively and carry on the historic cause for national, class and human liberation. This historic question has been brilliantly resolved by the establishment of the chuche idea. As noted in the treatise, the chuche idea, which has delineated the world outlook of the new era, is in its philosophic principle new and unique. The philosophic principle is the basis of the world outlook. It decides the substance and nature of the world outlook.

With materialistic interpretation of the question on the beginnings of the world, the chuche idea has defined the question of man's position and role in the world as one for the basis of philosophy and answered the question of who are the masters of the world.

The philosophic principle of the chuche idea which has delineated the position and role of man as master of the world is based on the new explanation of man. By saying that man is an independent and creative social being, the chuche idea has given a complete philosophic explanation of man.

It is a philosophic discovery which brought about a new change in the world outlook. The chuche idea, based on its scientific explanation of the social human being, has put forth the philosophic principle saying that man is the master of everything and man decides everything. By putting forth this unique definition of the principle of man's domination of the world -- the supreme outcome of the materialistic world -- and the reform and development of the world, the chuche idea has established a new basis for a world outlook. The world outlook which is based on the philosophic principle of the chuche idea is one about man. The chuche idea says that man is not an element of the world but its master. Thus, the chuche idea has established the new world outlook with which the world, its change and development, are understood with an emphasis on man -- the master of the world.

The chuche idea, which considers man to be the master of the world, guarantees independence and creative thinking in the activities of man, who is remaking the world and shaping his own destiny. The chuche idea, which has put forth the views and stand on the world with emphasis on man, has also changed the views of society and history. While acknowledging the universal nature of the influence of the development of a materialistic world over society and history, the chuche idea has delineated the unique nature of the society and history. This is a great achievement which the chuche idea has won in the establishment of the working class outlook on society and history.

It is the basic content of the chuche outlook on history that the masters of history are people, the social and historic movement is the people's independent and creative movement, and people's independent ideas and thinking play a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. This is a new explanation of the nature, characteristic and vitality of the social and historic movement -- the chuche movement.

The chuche idea has established a new view and stand which considers man to be the master of the development of history and the social revolution. The chuche idea, which has established the man-is-everything outlook of the world, society and history, has created a great turn in the development of the world outlook. The development of the philosophic society of mankind has a long history. However, no world outlook but the chuche idea has most correctly delineated the law of man's domination in remaking of the world, the social and historic movement, and given a scientific and systematic answer to the question of how to shape man's destiny.

It is thanks to the chuche idea that the revolutionary world outlook of the working class has been developed and perfected and become a powerful ideological tool for the struggle to achieve the working people's independence.

The chuche idea -- the revolutionary world outlook signifying the new era, the chuche era -- is leading the advance of the people toward self-reliance, independence, socialism and communism, while smashing the reactionary and anti-revolutionary forces to the ground.

The historic significance of the chuche idea also lies in opening a new higher stage in the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class. As noted in the treatise, herein lies one of the historic contributions of the chuche idea to the people's cause of liberation.

Since the revolutionary theory of the working class was carried out into practice, many years have passed and the revolutionary movement has advanced far. The revolutionary practice in a new era called for developing the revolutionary theory in conformity with new historic conditions. By explaining the basic principles of the revolution, that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and the power to implement the revolution and construction lies in them, the chuche idea delineated the revolutionary theory demanded in our era.

The chuche idea is a correct basis on which to evolve the revolutionary theory in the chuche era. Developing the revolutionary theory based upon the chuche idea is explaining the principles and justness of the revolutionary movement, placing the working masses -- the masters of the revolution and construction -- at the center.

Evolving the revolutionary theory with the working people at the center is the demand of the revolutionary movement in the chuche era. In our era, in which the working people are emerging as the masters of the world and the revolutionary struggle is being staged by their independent ideology, thought and creativity, only when the revolutionary theory is evolved with the working people at the center can the principles and justness of the revolutionary movement be correctly exposed.

The chuche idea gives an all-round exposition of the revolutionary theory to realize the independence of the working people by evolving the revolutionary theory with the working people at the center. The chuche idea made the revolutionary theory of the working class a perfect communist revolutionary theory which covers the theories of social reform, nature-remaking and human remolding as a perfect theory including the theories of national liberation, class liberation and human emancipation.

Evolving the revolutionary theory with the working people at the center is a firm guarantee of developing the revolutionary theory, tactics and strategies in conformity with the nature of the revolutionary movement. All revolutionary movements are work for the working people and work performed for themselves. For this reason, revolutionary theory, tactics and strategy should defend the interests of the working people and enhance their role. The worth of the theory depends on how it defends the interests of the working people; the might of the tactic and strategy depends on how they enhance the role of the working people.

Since it is based on the independent, creative and thinking ability of the masses of the people, the chuche idea helped present the theory, tactic and strategy defending their basic interests and correctly display their high revolutionary passion and endless creativity. As a result, the chuche idea helped the revolutionary theory of the working class become the most powerful revolutionary theory defending the interests of the working people and enhancing their role.

The chuche idea is a basis possessing a correct approach to the preceding revolutionary theories. The chuche idea explains the principle of creatively accepting the existing theories and experiences so as to apply and develop the preceding revolutionary theories in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary practice in our era. Particularly, it helps defend firmly the class principle and the spirit of the uninterrupted revolution in the revolutionary theories of the working class by adhering to the stand of thoroughly defending and realizing the independence of the working class and the popular masses.

The revolutionary theory based on the chuche idea is a genuine revolutionary theory of the working class in the chuche era and an immortal communist revolutionary theory which wins a permanent victory in line with the struggle of the working people for independence. The reality confirms that only when we firmly hold on to and embody this great revolutionary theory can we brilliantly consummate the communist cause.



The historic significance of the chuche idea also lies in bringing about a great change in the revolutionary practice of our era. As made clear in the treatise, a great idea produces great practice. The great chuche idea, which delineates the philosophic principle, the justness of the social and historic revolutionary movements and explains in a scientific fashion the guiding principle of the revolution and construction, created a proud reality.

The chuche idea has been brilliantly embodied in the Korean revolution and has brought about a great victory. The Korean revolution is a revolution guided by the chuche idea. Without the chuche idea, we could not contemplate the victories in the Korean revolution. By advancing under the banner of the chuche idea, the Korean revolution was able to victoriously pioneer the path that lay ahead during the arduous struggle, extricating itself from the painful disruption caused by flunkeyism and doctrinism and overcoming very complicated hardships and ordeals.

The chuche idea has led the revolution and construction along a straight road, heretofore untraversed. The Korean revolution is a revolution which has pioneered the most correct road for gaining national liberation from colonialism and a revolution which creates a new socialist life and victoriously pioneers the pure road to communism.

As the chuche idea illuminated the road ahead of us, we were able to win a great victory in the revolution and construction, which has won the people's admiration, by advancing along the shortest route. The chuche idea has proved its worth in our country. The world-wide reforms and great creations our people have achieved are the precious fruition of the chuche idea. The chuche idea is a victorious banner under which our nation was revived and a sovereign, self-reliant, self-defending socialist country was erected in this land in a short period; a advancing banner which leads our people to the communist society in which the independence of the working people is completely realized.

With great pride in the successes and achievements of the revolution attained under the banner of the chuche idea, our people are staging a sacred struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea. During the mere half century since the chuche idea was founded and the revolution started under the banner of the chuche idea, our people have been able to carry out the cause for the ultimate realization of the idea. This is rapid progress in the development of the social and historic revolution. This is also a powerful evidence of the invincibility and might of the chuche idea.

As made clear in the treatise, the chuche idea exerts great influence upon the development of the revolutionary movement in our era creating a new independent world as it reflects the common aspirations and desires of the world's people for independence.

The chuche idea has opened a new road of the revolution and a broadroad on which we can independently and creatively implement the revolution. Our era, in which the revolutionary movement is being waged in a diverse manner in each national state, demands that the people of each country correctly play the role as masters of the revolution. This becomes a more urgent question when an incorrect ideology, such as flunkeyism or doctrinism, exerts its influence upon them.

By illuminating the road along which the people of each country can independently and creatively implement the revolution, the chuche idea helped them assume responsibility as masters of the revolution by extricating them from all kinds of old ideologies and helped them carry out the revolution by mobilizing their own creativity, adapting their lines and policies to meet the reality of their country.

Thanks to the opening of the road along which they can independently and creatively implement the revolution, the people, who have their own historic conditions, can positively wage the struggle to gain national and class liberation with a firm faith in victory and construct a socialist and communist country.

Today, the international communist movement is developing on the basis of independence. The international communist movement is an independent movement that each party and people is waging to be the master of its destiny, eradicating all kinds of subjugation and inequality. Accordingly, no master-servant relationship is tolerated in this movement.

Sovereignty is the lifeblood of countries and nations. The relationship of domination and subjugation among them cannot be tolerated. The principle of sovereignty delineated by the chuche idea guarantees the development of the communist movement and displays its vitality as a principle governing relations among parties. It is also a powerful weapon against imperialists exacting subjugation and inequality.

Living and implementing the revolution in the chuche fatherland, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded and to which our party adds lustre, are our people's greatest glory and matchless happiness. Cherishing this glory and happiness in our minds we should more stoutly struggle to resolutely safeguard the chuche idea and brilliantly realize it. Through an intensive study of the treatise on the chuche idea, all functionaries, party members and works should effect a continuous advance in realizing the chuche cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by taking the chuche idea as their firm faith and throughly implementing it.

#### PYONGYANG DENIES PILOTS FIGHTING FOR IRAN

LD010840 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jun (KUNA) -- The DPRK mission in Kuwait today denied reports that Korean pilots fought side by side with Iranian forces during the battles with Iraqi forces in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. According to a report carried today by the Kuwaiti paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, the mission said such reports are "false and seek to drive a wedge between the DPRK and Iraq."

The mission stressed "The need for a settlement of the dispute through negotiations and the need for the nonaligned states not to fight or quarrel among themselves."

#### NODONG SINMUN: U.S. MUST END 'INTERFERENCE'

SK030429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN on June 2 carried a signed article headlined "To Put an End to the U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea and Their Policy of Interference Is Fundamental Demand for the Solution of Reunification Problem."

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified once again the principled requisites for the accomplishment of the cause of the independent reunification of the country in his historic policy speech at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme Peoples' assembly of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, the article says:

It is the fundamental principle consistently maintained by our party and the DPRK Government for the solution of the reunification question to achieve national reunification by the efforts of our people themselves independently, without any foreign interference.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and the U.S. imperialists interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be ended for the countrys reunification.

Due to the continued military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their arms buildup today, South Korea has turned into a nuclear base and a dangerous hotbed of war where quantities of nuclear weapons are deployed and military equipment and setups are omnipresent. The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea is the major factor of obstructing the reunification of and harassing peace in Korea.

It is the chief obstacle to the reunification of our country, the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and a basic factor of the disturbance of peace in Korea. The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression run counter to our people's desire for reunification. Nothing can justify it.

The question of our country's reunification which involves the termination of domination and interference by outside forces, achievement of the full sovereignty of the Korean nation and reunion of temporarily split one nation can be solved by only our people themselves.

Pursuing a harsh colonial fascist rule from the very day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have wantonly interfered in the domestic affairs of Korea by installing traitors as their stooges and patronizing and encouraging them.

Owing to these acts of the U.S. imperialists, democratic human rights are totally trampled underfoot in South Korea and the patriotic people of all strata demanding democracy and national reunification fall victims to bayonet-supported terrorism.

The U.S. imperialists' interference has become more shameless after they installed the Chon Tu-hwan group in the military fascist "regime." The U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea is a violation of our people's national sovereignty; it must be determinedly checked.

The domestic affairs of our country can be settled by our people, the master of the country who are directly in charge of them. The United States has neither right nor ground to meddle in them.

The United States must not patronize the South Korean military fascist clique who are strangling democracy and suppressing the people nor hamper the just movement of the South Korean people for democracy and national reunification.

It must give up the splitting "two Koreas" plot and refrain from obstructing the reunification of Korea and must withdraw forthwith from South Korea. It must not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, encouraging the South Korean military fascists, but take hands off Korea.

The article stresses:

The most reasonable and realistic way of achieving the independent reunification of the country is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea. Unshakable is the will of our people to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea.

#### NORTH REPORTS CRASH OF SOUTH'S TRANSPORT PLANE

SK030056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- 53 officers and men of the South Korean puppet army died when its transport plane crashed in a war exercise in Kyonggi Province on June 1, according to a report.

The puppet army transport "C-123" mobilised in a parachuting exercise fell in a mountain west of Songnam City, Kyonggi Province, at around 2 hours 40 minutes that afternoon soon after it took off, killing all the puppet army officers and men aboard it.

This is a result of the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan military rogues in constantly driving puppet army officers and men into provocative war exercises, challenging the unanimous desire of the people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

#### KCNA: NUMEROUS S. KOREAN FIRMS NEAR BANKRUPTCY

SK030914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA) -- The Tonghae Brewing Company, Ltd., one of the comprador enterprises in South Korea, is on the verge of bankruptcy, according to a report.

This comprador enterprise which had been undergoing a serious financial shortage can no longer keep itself going for the financial conditions which have become still worse these days.

Now forty comprador enterprises are on the verge of insolvency in South Korea. Their bankruptcy is expanded by the confusion in all domains of the economy aggravated by the "loan scandal" of the puppet clique and other factors.

VOICE OF RPR NOTES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK020730 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Dialogue between station commentator Madame Yun and announcer Ko on history of Voice of RPR from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Excerpts] [Announcer Ko]: How are you?

[Madam Yun]: How are you?

[Announcer Ko]: Twelve years have passed since the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [VRPR] transmitted the first wave signaling its historic beginning. Marking this occasion, we feel deep emotion. In this hour I would like to recall the proud course traversed by the voice of our party so that this station can once again refresh the firm determination to be loyal to its heavy but lofty mission. Would you first of all tell us about the proud history of our station?

[Madame Yun]: Yes. As you know, though short compared to the history of mankind and the history of our nation, these 12 years have been a proud history which has traversed an arduous road for the revolution of reunification. Recalling this period, it can proudly be said that our radio station has continued the arduous but indomitable activities as a militant microphone of our party struggling to expedite the victory of the cause of the great Kimilsongism and to bring about the dawn of the revolution for reunification and as a genuine spokesman reflecting the will and aspiration of the popular masses of all strata struggling for independence, democracy and reunification.

[Announcer Ko]: That's right. It can be said that our radio station has outstandingly performed its lofty mission as a mighty organ propagating underground the great Kimilsongism, the one and only guiding ideology of our party and the times, while surmounting arduous circumstances.

[Madame Yun]: Our radio station has so far made great efforts to systematically explain and propagate the great Kimilsongism and to instill in our party members and the patriotic masses the immortal and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, his immortal achievements and the noble image of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is inheriting the great leader's revolutionary cause.

In particular, whenever we greeted the birthdays of the great leader and the dear leader comrade, our radio station dealt with special feature programs to explain and propagate their greatness, wise leadership, noble virtue and personality.

[Announcer Ko]: The reverence to uphold and praise the great leader as the sun of the nation and the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification and the dear comrade leader as the star of guidance is increasing among our party members and the popular masses with each passing day. This is closely related to the fact that our radio station has smoothly performed its role as the mighty organ propagating the great Kimilsongism.



[Madame Yun]: I think our radio station has outstandingly contributed to guiding the clear and definite path of struggle to our party members and revolutionaries waging a bloody struggle for victory in the revolution for reunification and to the patriotic masses of all strata struggling against the aggressors and their followers and to vigorously inspiring them to the sacred national salvation struggle. Our radio station has transmitted many statements of our party, such as the manifesto to the South Korean people, the declaration of anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, the RPR declaration for anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and many other party statements. It has also staged political and propaganda activities to actively inspire the popular masses of all strata to the sacred, patriotic anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, to say nothing of the Kwangju uprising and the October resistance for democracy.

[Announcer Ko]: Indeed, in this land devoid of the freedom of speech, the popular masses' expectations of our radio station are very great. Those who have been afraid of the influence of our radio are the fascist elements. Don't you agree?

[Madam Yun]: The enemies have been crying in distress to hear our radio station everyday. They have desperately suppressed the masses, saying that our radio station is a black propaganda radio station, an illegal station and so forth. They have perpetrated all forms of schemes not to allow the masses to listen to the station. It is true that the Chon Tu-hwan ring fears our radio station.

[Announcer Ko]: That's right. The Chon Tu-hwan ring fears our station because it has exposed, punished and indicted every crime committed by the rascals. No matter how desperately it may slander and defame our radio station, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot silence the voice of justice and truth.

[Madame Yun]: Upholding the banner of the great Kimilsongism, our VRPR will more strongly transmit its signal in response to the expectation of the masses and the demands of the times.

We will be a bugle call of advance leading the popular masses to the struggle to bury the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and a bell at dawn signaling the birth of a reunified fatherland.

[Announcer Ko]: Thank you.

#### CORRECTION TO PYONGYANG RADIO REPORT ON MAC MEETING

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Pyongyang Details Violations at MAC Meeting", published in the 28 May DAILY REPORT, pp D 1, 2.

- On page D 1, paragraph one, line one should read: "is ongoing in Panmunjom" (substituting "is" for "in")

- Same page, paragraph six, delete first sentence of paragraph, which repeats last sentence of previous paragraph.

- Page D 2, paragraph two, beginning on line two should read: "...our side continued: From a point 400 meters east of MDL market No 0310 on the western frontline around 1855 on 11 May and a point some 37 degrees 49 minutes 33 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees 40 minutes 48 seconds east longitude around 2025 on the same day, the South Korean puppet army fired rounds from various automatic weapons at members of the civil police who were performing routine duty and carrying out maintenance work at our post on the opposite side." (rephrasing to clear queried term and for greater clarity)

- Same page, paragraph six, line three should read: "...near 38 degrees 38 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees 23 minutes east longitude." (adding dropped passage)

- Same page, paragraph seven, line four should read: "...sides, is being created." (deleting repeated "is")

HWANG SUN-PIL NAMED TO PRESIDENTIAL PRESS POST

SK030912 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday appointed Hwang Sun-pil, 43, press secretary to the prime minister, as his chief press secretary.

A native of Kumnung, North Kyongsang Province, Hwang replaced Yi Wung-hui who tendered his resignation earlier in the day. New presidential spokesman Hwang, like his predecessor, served for the local press for many years.

In 1974, Hwang entered the Culture-Information Ministry where he was in charge of publicity and matters relating to the local press. Hwang became the press secretary to the prime minister in 1979 and served for four prime ministers, including the present Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun.

Meanwhile, former presidential spokesman Yi reportedly was chosen to be the president of the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC), the sole commercial broadcasting network in Korea, succeeding Yi Chin-hui, who was made the culture-information minister in last month's Cabinet shakeup.

HERALD ANALYZES 2 JUNE MINISTERIAL RESHUFFLE

SK030537 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 1, 2

[Text] The changing of foreign minister and director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) bears critical dual significance.

One is to give new impetus to the long pending negotiations "\$6 billion loan issue" between Korea and Japan by appointing Yi Pom-sok, a career diplomat, minister of foreign affairs.

The other is that the government clearly intends to enhance the image of the NSP (formerly the Korean Central Intelligence Agency) and carry out intelligence activities more effectively to meet the demands of the times by appointing Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong as its chief. The immediate reason for changing the top NSP post, according to informed sources, was that the outgoing director was held responsible for failing to gather adequate advance information on the curb loan scandal.

The reshuffle in the two important government posts came one day after the conclusion of a five-day special National Assembly session during which lawmakers blamed the government for failing to detect the development of the fraudulent money-lending incident.

It was learned that the outgoing NSP director, Yu Hak-sung, expressed his desire to resign some time ago.

The appointment of No to NSP director position is quite unusual because previous directors were almost always from the military. Political analysts remark that the appointment of a non-military, veteran diplomat as the NSP leader is designed to brighten the atmosphere of the organization and more effectively handle intelligence gathering and analyzing activities.

Meanwhile, replacing the foreign minister could be interpreted as a last-minute effort to make a breakthrough in the Korea-Japan economic negotiations, which the two countries hope to settle down at the earliest possible date to the satisfaction of both. When the Japanese foreign minister was changed in a Japanese Cabinet reshuffle last November, there were those who voiced the need for making an equal gesture in Korea to let the loan issue be tackled by new foreign ministers.

Yi Pom-sok had been the presidential secretary-general only for about five months, and his appointment as the nation's top diplomatic official reflects the chief executive's determination to make a headway in the loan issue.

Besides the economic cooperation, the new foreign minister will face a number of other important issues including the nonaligned conference to be held in Baghdad in September and promotion of existing diplomatic relations with friendly countries.

Based on his broad experience gained in the past as a career diplomat, the new foreign minister is sure to step up his diplomatic efforts toward North Korea and nonaligned countries. Yi once served as the chief Seoul delegate to the inter-Korea red cross talks and minister of national unification. In this regard, Yi is expected to contribute greatly to creating a basis of national unification during this decade.

Political observers are now concerned who would be the next presidential secretary-general and what response the government will show, if any, over the persistent demands for the resignation of certain ministers who opposing parties insist should be held responsible for the curb loan scandal.

#### DJP SEEKS MEASURES TO RESTORE ECONOMY, TRUST

SK030049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice party (DJP) plans to urge the government strongly to take all available measures to cure the ailing economy and society caused by the curb loan scandal at the earliest possible date.

The majority DJP's requests will be conveyed to the administration in a joint meeting of the party leaders and Cabinet members for policy coordination at 6:30 P.M., today.

The party lawmakers discussed how to help settle the political situation and restore the people's confidence following the house rejection of minority camp motions for the dismissal of ministers and for the formation of a special house panel to investigate the scandal in a general caucus yesterday.

In the meeting, the party members concluded that the results of the just-ended 113th special house session on the scandal were unsatisfactory despite their best efforts to find the real picture of the incident. Some lawmakers claimed that more Cabinet members should resign, taking responsibility for the incident.

Reps. Kwon Il-hyon, secretary-general, and Yi Chong-chan, floor leader, reported the party members' opinions expressed in the meeting to President Chon Tu-hwan, who also heads the party.

#### DEMONSTRATIONS CAUSE CANCELLATIONS AT SNU

SK281340 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 May 82 p 11

[Text] Seoul National University [SNU] will cancel campus activities marking coeds day at the school scheduled for 29 May because of the 27 May students' demonstration at the university, it has been learned.

SNU authorities originally planned to set the school's first coeds day for 29 May and to hold various functions such as sports games and lectures on Korean folk dance.

In addition, the schedule 28 and 29 May performance by the stage drama circle of the students of SNU's engineering college has been postponed indefinitely.

CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS CAUSE STUDENT ARRESTS

## Nine Arrested

SK281304 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 May 82 p 11

[Text] On 28 May officers of the Kwanak police station in Seoul arrested 9 university students who staged a campus demonstration that same day. The police released six of the students and detained the other three.

## Three Arrested at Tongguk

SK302222 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 30 May 82 p 11

[Text] On 29 May, officers of the Seoul Chungbu police station arrested three students of the Tongguk University -- Pak Chong-myong, 22, senior in the Economics Department, Yi Pong-chun, 22, junior in the Law Department, and Chon In-su, 21, senior in the Chemistry Department, who agitated an antigovernment campus demonstration -- on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. They were arrested on the charges of leading a antigovernment demonstration by agitating some 700 students after scattering about 500 copies of antigovernment fliers in front of the stone building and around the lawn in front of the library of the school at around 1200 on 27 May.

## Three Arrested at SNU

SK010113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Police in Seoul have arrested three Seoul National University, [SNU] students on charges of violating the law of assembly and demonstration.

According to police, Chong Kwang-chol, 22, and Kim Chang-hong, 22, seniors at the Engineering College, and Kim Kap-sik, 22, senior at the College of Natural Sciences, instigated an anti-government demonstration on the campus distributing about 200 seditious leaflets at 11:40 A.M. Thursday [27 May].

POLICE TO ACT AGAINST BUDDHIST DISTURBANCE

SK290417 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 8

[Text] Yi Hae-ku, chief of the Seoul metropolitan police headquarters, has instructed 23 police station heads in Seoul to take proper steps against a series of demonstrations by students and Buddhists in order to maintain security in the capital.

Yi gave the instruction in an emergency meeting held at his office at 9 P.M. to discuss measures against the demonstrations which occurred earlier in the day. An Ung-mo, chief of the national police headquarters, visited Yi's office at 10 P.M. and received a briefing on the disturbances from the Seoul police head.

A group of 500 Buddhist monks and laymen staged a rally at the Chongye Buddhist temple in Seoul at 3:30 P.M. to protest the criticism of Buddhism in a Presbyterian Church service. The protesters clashed with combat police while trying to take to the street after the rally. The rally was apparently prompted by an incident Wednesday in which a group of 10 Buddhist youths broke into a church in Wonju to interrupt a church service denouncing Buddhism.

UNIVERSITIES TO BEGIN SUMMER VACATION EARLY

SK030046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] Major universities and colleges in Seoul are planning to start this year's summer vacation one or two weeks earlier than originally scheduled.

According to the schools, they plan to hold final examinations around June 20, more than a week earlier than in previous years. Summer vacation schedules will be advanced, accordingly, they said. They said the advancing of the examination schedules was made possible thanks to relatively few cases of students skipping lectures during the spring semester. School days for students this semester have already far exceeded the minimum limit set by law.

In the case of Seoul National University, a meeting of college deans last week decided to hold examinations for freshmen from June 28 to July 1 and for sophomores and upper classmen from June 21 to 26. The exams were originally scheduled for July 5-10 for sophomores and upper classmen and from June 29-July 2 for freshmen.

An official of the university said the examination schedules had to be changed because the examinations and the military training for sophomores were scheduled for the same period.

Korea university had plans to hold examinations from July 3 to July 9. But the private university advanced the dates to June 23 to July 3. Summer vacation will begin July 5.

Yonsei University took similar measures. Examinations for students were originally to be held from July 1 to July 15. The dates were changed to June 21-July 10.

Ewha woman's university also advanced its examination schedules by a week. It will hold exams from June 21 to July 6.

PARTY REFUSED ENTRY INTO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

SK310141 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 30 May 82 p 2

[Text] (Helsinki, 28 May, ANSA/YONHAP) -- The entry of the ROK's New Socialist party into the Socialist International was thwarted by the obstinate, obstructive maneuverings of the North Korean puppets.

53 KILLED IN MILITARY PLANE CRASH 1 JUN

SK012330 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A military transportation plane participating in an airborne landing exercise crashed and all 53 passengers aboard were killed.

According to an announcement by the Ministry of National Defense spokesman Pak Chong-sik, around 1440 on 1 June a military transportation plane carrying 53 soldiers crashed into a mountain 7 kilometers west of Songnam City, Kyonggi Province because of bad weather while performing an airborne landing operation mission, and all soldiers aboard the plane, 49 from the 8655th army unit and 4 from the 5672nd air force unit, were killed.

This accident occurred right after the plane took off, carrying the soldiers participating in the airborne parachute training. The cause of the accident is being investigated, the Ministry of National Defense said.

Expressing deep regret over this accident, National Defense Minister Yun Song-min said that he apologizes to the victims' families and the people for this mishap. Expressing his regrets to the bereaved families, he said he will make utmost efforts in taking care of the problems caused by this accident.



HENG SAMRIN SPEECH CLOSES BUDDHIST CONGRESS

BK021142 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The KUFNCD National Council held a ceremony at the National Assembly at 1500 on 31 May to close the national congress of Buddhist monks. Attending the ceremony in the Presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Mac Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Men Chhan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council and member of the Council of State; Comrade Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; venerable Um Sum, member of the KUFNCD honorary Presidium; and ministers, deputy ministers, cadres and representatives of various mass organizations.

After Superior Bonze Tep Vong read the resolutions of the national congress of Buddhist monks, a representative of the monks pledged to implement all the decisions taken at the congress effectively in order to ensure the purity of Buddhism in response to the confidence and trust of faithful Buddhists and the PRK authorities. This, he said, would serve as a contribution to the cause of defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland, enabling it to advance step by step through a transitional period toward socialism and thus bringing true happiness and prosperity to all the people.

In conclusion, Comrade Heng Samrin made a speech. Here is Heng Samrin's speech:

[Begin recording] Today our congress held its final plenary session. All of you, venerable participants in the congress, have listened to the explanations, advice and solutions to all the questions raised and have discussed and debated in search of reason and truth and the principles to be implemented for the benefit of Buddhism and our beloved country. [applause]

On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Council of State, I am elated and thankful to all of you, venerable participants, who, despite your advanced ages, have patiently and earnestly followed all the explanations and discussions in order to grasp the significance of our revolutionary power's policy regarding religious belief in the service of religion and the country. [applause]

Whatever you have learned during the 3 days of this congress of monks can be used as a beacon to light the road for Buddhist monks and the large number of faithful Buddhists in order to preserve our time-honored Buddhist traditions in the interest of our nation and to check the enemy's evil intentions of sabotaging our people's peaceful life and the progress of our Kampuchean revolution.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress that Buddhism is also one of the cultural branches of our society which was founded for the purpose of searching for the interest and happiness of mankind. In this case, Buddhism should be in harmony with the society and state. It should not be outside the society and the state authority. Therefore, all religious practices and worship by faithful Buddhists should be in accordance with both Buddhist regulations and state law. In addition to this, Buddhist monks and their followers should behave and carry out their activities in a way that will bring about happiness, prosperity and moral well-being to the society in which they live and which provides for them.

Also in this case, if all Buddhist monks and the faithful want to see our PRK regime -- which we are practicing and in which we have confidence -- become developed, all of them must protect and defend this society and state which have given them the rights and freedoms of religious belief and which provide for them.

Under no circumstances should they oppose or allow the enemy to oppose the society in which they live. They must strive to check all the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy, defend our national society and make it become prosperous. [applause]

That this constitutes a most profound and close relationship between the state and Buddhist religion is something of which I believe all of you must be well aware. This congress of monks in which you are taking part is aimed at emphasizing this relationship between the state and Buddhism. We must bear in mind that only if our state exists and develops can Buddhism -- a cultural branch of our society -- exist.

On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Council of State, I am elated to see the success and fruitful outcome of this first national congress of Buddhist monks despite the fact that it has lasted for only a short period of time. [applause] This brilliant success is attributable to your earnest participation. I am confident and hope that all of you will implement the knowledge you have gained from the resolutions of this congress in your Buddhist practices in order to promote the happiness and interests of faithful Buddhists and to make our current Kampuchean society develop rapidly.

In conclusion, I would like to extend best wishes to all of you venerable participants. May you enjoy the five Buddhist blessings, namely, long life, a fair complexion [Vanna: The word is linked to the old caste system in which a fair skin denoted a higher social status], happiness, strength and intelligence, so that you can contribute to preserving and protecting the prestige of Buddhism and the nation as well as building a new Kampuchea with independence, peace, freedom and happiness, making it advance through a transitional period toward socialism. [applause]

I would like also to extend best wishes for good health and success in all revolutionary tasks to all the members of the presidium and the comrades and friends who are local and foreign guests. May all the patriotic and faithful loving monks enjoy unity and success in your role and tasks in implementing the five good actions to be practiced and the five bad actions to be avoided as set forth by the Third Congress of the KUFNCD. May you be successful in carrying out the measures to build your clergy in accordance with Buddhist regulations and state law in order to protect the enlightenment of Buddhism and the law of the PRK, which is fighting against the enemy in order to defend the fatherland and build the country from scratch. May all Buddhist monks become worthy of the trust and confidence of the Buddhist faithful and the PRK state. [applause] [end recording]

This ceremony ended in a joyful and successful atmosphere.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESULTS REPORTED FOR 24-30 MAY

BK310610 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 24-30 May:

Battambang: In a report containing various news briefs, Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 on 28 May reports that approximately 25,300 head of cattle in Battambang Province had been vaccinated against contagious diseases.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 27 May reports that, by the beginning of the second quarter of 1982, peasants in Kampot Province had transplanted over 300 hectares of early rice, sowed over 41 hectares, and tilled thousands of hectares of land. Additionally, peasants are planting 2,500 hectares of corn, 250 hectares of cassava and potatoes, 800 hectares of beans, 250 hectares of sugar cane, 20 hectares of cotton and 1,200 hectares of vegetables.

Regarding agricultural implements, the report notes that they had repaired or produced a total of over 30,000 plows, over 15,000 harrow, over 60,000 hoes, over 51,000 knives and 40,000 axes. In conclusion, it adds that the authorities had provided them with chemical fertilizers and sprayers and that the production target is 94,000 hectares. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1429 GMT on 26 May reports that veterinary agents in Kampot Province had vaccinated 4,400 oxen, 340 buffalo, and 600 pigs.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 26 May carries a 1.5-minute report on efforts in Kompong Cham Province to promote intensive planting techniques, noting that provincial authorities plan to grow 10,000 hectares of rice as an experiment in intensive planting methods in six districts during the 1982 rainy season. The authorities have educated the peasants in the province on the use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, and provided them with 700 tons of chemical fertilizers and almost 6,000 liters of insecticide for use in this experiment. As part of this experiment, the province's agricultural service plans to grow 1,000 hectares of IR-36 rice. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 28 May mentions briefly that the province was recently congratulated on its success in exchanging agricultural and industrial products, noting specifically that during a period of 6 months, the provincial commercial service had purchased 28,000 tons of paddy. In another SPK report -- at 1427 GMT on 25 May -- the province's efforts to expand animal husbandry are noted. This year, the province's herds totaled 229,000 head of cattle, or 24,000 head more than in 1981. There are also more than 69,200 pigs and 752,000 head of fowl, a 10 percent increase above the plan. Additionally, it notes, regarding provincial veterinary services, that 70,500 head of cattle -- as opposed to 70,000 head last year -- were vaccinated against contagious diseases. In April alone, more than 13,000 head of cattle were vaccinated. The report ends noting that this service plans to vaccinate 150,000 head of cattle and 20,000 pigs this year.

Phnom Penh: In the report containing various news briefs mentioned above, Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 28 May reports that during the first half of May, dockworkers in Phnom Penh port had unloaded more than 4,430 tons of paddy, 130 tons of sugar and 1,200 tons of other merchandise.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 24 May carries a 2-minute report on Svay Rieng Provincial Party Secretary Heng Samkai's address at a 22 May meeting in which he sums up the outcome of the 1981 rainy season rice production and sets the plans for 1982. He notes that last year, despite drought and flooding, the people in the province had launched production on over 102,000 hectares of land, which is 16,600 hectares more than in 1980. He reports the provincial crop production target for 1982 is 116,000 hectares for rice, over 3,800 hectares for secondary food crops and the reclaiming of an additional 15,000 hectares of land. In a report providing a slightly different figure, Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 25 May reports that peasants are making preparations for the 1982 rainy-season rice production in order to fulfill the plan of 110,000 hectares, not 116,000 hectares mentioned by the same service on the previous day. Additionally, the 25 May report adds that the peasants are preparing early rice seeds and natural and chemical fertilizers to plant and guarantee the quality of seedlings. It notes in conclusion that there are 16,299 head of cattle and buffalo in the province.

Takeo: In a short report on agricultural production in Takeo Province, Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 30 May reports 2,589 hectares of dry-season rice were planted and 3,940 tons of this crops were harvested. It adds that more than 2,600 head of cattle, 200 head of buffalo, and nearly 2,000 pigs have been raised in the province. It also notes that 50 hectares of cash crops were planted.



VODK REJECTS SRV CONDITIONS FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK021200 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam's Last-Ditch Deceptive Diplomatic Maneuver"]

[Summary] "In a press interview in Hanoi, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dong Giang raised a number of conditions for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. These conditions are:

"1. Democratic Kampuchea must be isolated on the international stage and militarily weakened on the battlefield;

"2. The Sino-Vietnamese border must be stabilized;

"3. Thailand must agree to sign an accord on the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, refrain from assisting the Kampuchean resistance forces and stop the so-called penetration of Kampuchean resistance forces into Kampuchean territory;

"4. China must withdraw its troops from the Xisha Islands and the United States must withdraw its bases from the Philippines, and so on."

Seeing these conditions, world opinion clearly understands that Vietnam refuses to pull out of Kampuchea as stipulated by the UN resolutions. These conditions are merely part of Vietnam's deceptive diplomatic maneuver.

Vietnam is now experiencing a complete impasse both in Kampuchea and on the international stage. When it attacked Kampuchea it believed it could smash Democratic Kampuchea's forces in a single blow and immediately swallow Kampuchea. However, it has failed. Four dry seasons and three rainy seasons have passed and Vietnam continues to fail. The Vietnamese are deeply bogged down in Kampuchea. They suffered seriously during the recent dry season. Because of these defeats, the Le Duan authorities have resorted to all kinds of diplomatic tactics in order to press the ASEAN countries to accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli and to force the world to legitimize it.

"Vietnam and its cronies, such as Laos and the Soviet Union, have conducted frantic diplomatic maneuvers everywhere, calling in particular for a regional conference, a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, a partial troop withdrawal and leaving Democratic Kampuchea's UN seat vacant. However, Vietnam has suffered one shameful setback after another, as the ASEAN and other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have rejected its proposals. They have not been taken in by its misleading maneuvers and continue to unite in opposing its acts of aggression and demanding that it withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly."

The Vietnamese aggressors have encountered an impasse in all fields. For this reason, they have launched the maneuver of a conditional troop withdrawal. The conditions they have imposed are unrealistic and unreasonable. They are conditions for the Vietnamese not to implement the UN resolutions and to continue occupying Kampuchea.

All peace- and justice-loving countries and the United Nations should therefore bring greater pressure to bear on Vietnam to force them to withdraw troops from Kampuchea unconditionally.

VODK REPORTS LNLF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

## Sithadone District

BK310352 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
29 May 82

[Text] Here is a report from Laos: On 18 May Vietnamese troops hit landmines and punji stakes planted by the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] on the road leading from (Muong Mun) to Sithandone District in Champassak Province, suffering three wounded. On 20 and 22 May, the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese troops at positions in (Muong Mun) and (Pev) hamlets of Sithandone District in Champassak Province, killing 9 enemy troops and wounding 11 others.

In sum, in these 3 days the LNLF guerrillas in Sithandone District of Champassak Province killed or wounded 23 Vietnamese troops.

## Champassak Province

BK030820 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT  
2 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a report on the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrilla's battle activities:

The Champassak Province battlefield: On 5 May the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy at (Phnum Lek), killing two of them and wounding three others.

On 7 May a Vietnamese truck was ambushed near (Lien Chan) village. This truck was destroyed on the spot. Five Vietnamese enemies were killed.

On 11 May the LNLF guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese enemy near the (No Da) position, killing two of them and wounding four others. Two military barracks were destroyed.

On 13 May the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy near (Trapeang Vien) village, killing two of them and wounding another.

On 19 and 21 May the Vietnamese enemy was attacked in (Neng) village and was ambushed near (Etthi) village. Four were killed and seven others were wounded.

In sum, the LNLF guerrillas on the Champassak Province battlefield inflicted 31 [figure as heard] casualties on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They destroyed a truck and two military barracks.

FIDEL CASTRO GREETES KAYSONE, LAUDS LPRP

BK300520 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 82

[Greetings message from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, Vientiane:

Comrade, I am elated to learn about the glorious success of the Third LPRP Congress and about your reelection, comrade, as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. On behalf of the Communist Party and the entire people of Cuba, I would like to convey fraternal congratulations to you, comrade.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP which has correctly applied the various principles of Marxism-Leninism to the actual circumstances and specific points of Laos, the heroic Lao people have systematically won victories over the colonialist, imperialist and Maoist enemies and scored achievements in building socialism in the present. On this heroic battlefield, the militant solidarity among the Indochinese peoples has been always consolidated and strengthened. I am confident in the consolidation of all of these victories and achievements which are regarded by the Cuban communists as their own.

On this glorious occasion, I wish you, comrade, new success in the implementation of the tasks adopted by the congress. I also wish for the daily strengthening of the fraternal friendship between our two peoples, parties and governments.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

IRAQI SPECIAL ENVOY MEETS SOUPHANOUVONG

BK291124 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 May (OANA-KPL) -- A message of President Saddam Husayn of Iraq was presented to President Souphanouvong yesterday by Abd al-Jabir Salman, special envoy of the President Husayn.

President Souphanouvong assured the special envoy that the message will be studied and the answer will later be conveyed to the Iraqi president. He also conveyed through the special envoy his best wishes to President Saddam Husayn.

Khoun Chandeng, deputy foreign minister, accompanied the special envoy at this meeting with the president. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

Leaves for Home

BK300516 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Jabir 'Abd al-Majid Salman, minister of education and special envoy of the Iraqi president, and an Iraqi delegation he led left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of 29 May after presenting to President Souphanouvong of Laos a message of President Saddam Husayn of the Republic of Iraq.

The Iraqi president's special envoy and party were seen off at Wattai Airport by Khoun Chandeng, vice minister of foreign affairs, together with a number of high-ranking cadres concerned.

MINISTER RECOUNTS 1981 AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

BK281151 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 28 May (KPL) -- The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation held here yesterday a medal awarding presentation to its best achieved personnel.

Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice-premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, took part in the ceremony.

Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, in his address, appraised the achievements in various fields of the personnel in the past 5 years.

He further pointed out that 1981 was marked with 1.2 million tons of rice production and marked an increase in other agricultural activities, that is to say over 1.8 fold compared to 1977's figures.

Last year, he recapitulated, 14,000 hectares of land were cleared for agricultural purpose, and 1,300 agri-coops were set up.

In the field of animal husbandry, Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng noted that in 1981, the number of animals in the whole country increased to 880,600 head of buffaloes, over 461,000 head of oxen, 170,400 pigs, 49,700 goats and sheep, and over 5.5 million poultry.

In conclusion, Sali Vongkhamsao decorated medals and congratulatory certificates of various levels to more than 2,000 personnel of the ministry.

SOCIALIST LEADER: ALLIANCE AGAINST SRV POSSIBLE

NC301918 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Paris, 30 May (AFP) -- An alliance of the major anti-Vietnamese groups in Laos is now a reality in the field, according to the European representative of the Laotian Socialist Party, Outhit Pasakhom.

Mr Pasakhom said here that the three components of the alliance were the neutralists, the socialist-communists and the monarchists. These forces, he said, were united on the basis of a 17-point program worked out by a former official of the Laos Government who fled to China six months ago, Professor Khamsengkeo Sengsthit.

With the assumed agreement of Beijing, the professor, formerly in charge of public hygiene for the communist Vientiane Government, made public a political programme moderate enough to rally support from the various tendencies.

Its main points are a call for union among all Laotians, inside and outside the country, abolition of discrimination against ethnic minorities, equality of men and women, religious freedom (Buddhism being considered the national religion) and non-alignment.

Beijing's apparent decision to favor a neutralist Laos disengaged from Vietnamese overlordship follows a parallel Chinese option for a neutralist Cambodia, observers noted. That option recently led to a decision by the Khmer Rouge to proclaim their attachment to non-alignment.

The observers [words indistinct] that China is trying to break up what it calls "the Vietnamese Indochinese confederation patronized by the Soviet Union" by working towards a neutralist Indochina made up of a new Laos and a new Cambodia.

Meanwhile, anti-Vietnamese Laotian militants claim that "a certain solidarity is already being demonstrated between Laotian, Cambodian (?and) Vietnamese guerrilla forces."

According to communiques from the militants, "The [word indistinct] against the protectorate installed by the Vietnamese Communists since December 2, 1975, has not [word indistinct] intensify."

#### SIHANOUK URGES PROBE OF FORMER KING'S CONDITION

NC291038 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Nice, Southern France, 29 May (AFP) -- Cambodian former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk has called for an investigation to determine whether former King of Laos Savang Vatthana and members of his family are still alive after five years as prisoners of Laotian Communist authorities.

In the newspaper THE KHMER COURIER published here, Prince Sihanouk said the affair was an "inadmissible scandal."

"Nobody, not even among those who defend human rights, is concerned over the fate of the king of Laos and his family," he added.

Prince Sihanouk accused the Laotian Communist regime of handing over the entire country to Vietnamese control and said Laos was now a "mere de facto province of greater Vietnam".

He called for the United Nations to organise new "truly free" general elections in Cambodia and Laos, under the strictest international control.

#### 62 'TERRORISTS' SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES

BK291122 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 29 May (OANA-KPL) -- Sixty two counterrevolutionary terrorists in the last 2 months surrendered to the local revolutionary authority of the northern province of Luang Namtha.

Among those surrendered terrorists, 18 are from Namtha, 9 from Houei Sai, 34 from Viang Phoukha and from Meuang District.

Upon surrendering, the once terrorists relinquished 70 Chinese made arms to the revolutionary authority.

These misled terrorists were warmly welcomed and provided with what are needed to carry out normal livelihood by local authority.

#### DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HAVANA NONALIGNED MEETING

BK270431 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] An LPDR government delegation led by Acting Foreign Minister Khamphai Boupha left Vientiane on the afternoon of 26 May to attend the ministerial conference of the coordinating bureau of the Nonaligned Movement, scheduled to be opened on 31 May in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Kambou Sounisai, chief of the Labor and Wage Committee; Ounheuan Phounsavat, deputy minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khoun Chandeng, deputy foreign minister; and many senior cadres of the Foreign Ministry.

Luis Reyes Mas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present at the airport.



DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER SPEAKS ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK030556 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Democrat Party leader and former Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun suggested last night that Thailand may serve the role of a "mediator" between the conflicting parties in the Kampuchea issue in the future. "We must also utilize more effectively as another channel of communication the ad hoc committee which has been set up under the auspices of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK). At the same time, we must make known to other nations, whether they wish us well or ill, that we have the capacity to survive on our own; and should it be necessary, we are prepared to defend our interest," he said.

Phichai was addressing the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand (FCCT) at the Oriental Hotel last night on "The Future of Thailand: Choices and Actions."

He expressed his regrets over what he described as "a shambles" the process of regional detente which began "so painstakingly" some six years ago. [sentence as published] "But it is not of our making and it is not Thailand's fault. Profound differences, crisis and conflicts have now pitted socialist countries violently against one another. For our part, we have been pursuing a foreign policy that is not only constructive but also contributive in nature towards the resolution of the conflict. But Thailand can only do so much," he said. Phichai added: "We may have done more than our share already. Perhaps, now it is time for others to do theirs."

He noted that although the Kampuchean problem was obviously the conflict between China and Vietnam on the one hand and that between Kampuchea and Vietnam on the other, "It has had an enormously unsettling effect on the Southeast Asian region as a whole and beyond."

He continued: "In this context, Thailand cannot afford to be an indifferent or passive bystander. In fact, we never have, but can only go so far as our resources permit. It is my conviction that we must work to see to it that durable and just solutions as provided for in the relevant United Nations resolutions and the resolutions of the ICK be speedily implemented."

Phichai said: "Indeed, we could gain in the short term, as far as our security is concerned, in an environment of constant and mounting conflict among our socialist neighbours. But ultimately, all nations, including our own, would lose under such unpredictable and dangerous conditions."

The former foreign minister said that the Kampuchean problem could be regarded as "a major source of irritants" in the relations among states in Southeast Asia. "Be that as it may, I think we have already done the best we can and must continue our efforts towards the resolution of the Kampuchean problem," he said.

He stressed, however, that Thailand's future belongs to the ASEAN states. "The collaboration of the five non-communist countries of Southeast Asia has been the core of Thailand's foreign policy during the last 15 years, particularly more so today than in the past.... We must continue to coordinate more vigorously than before our economic strategies to encourage economic growth within the individual countries and within the association. We must also balance our economic and political goals as well as re-arrange the priorities in such a manner that we will not lose sight of one over the other."

On other major powers, Thailand and ASEAN, Phichai said, should continue to develop cooperative ties on the basis of reciprocity to foster harmony, confidence as well as naturally productive endeavours.

He said preferably, all ASEAN countries should undertake the task of creating closer relations with the major powers together. But he added that if necessary, Thailand may have to "go it alone" in this venture.

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"Let there be no misunderstanding that we would like to be friends with all countries regardless of their political and economic systems," the former foreign minister said.

On the United States, Phichai expressed his appreciation for Washington's direct and indirect participation in the maintenance of Thailand's security and national development efforts. "Indeed, we value highly the economic role of the U.S. in Thailand and in Southeast Asia. And we would value even more the political role of the U.S. which could very well determine whether peace and stability be restored to this region," Phichai said.

#### PREM EXPRESSES 'CONFIDENCE' IN PARLIAMENT VOTE

BK020219 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] In two separate meetings yesterday, the Cabinet and the opposition spent several hours discussing their strategies for the no-confidence debate which starts today.

The Cabinet met at Government House for its weekly meeting which lasted until 6 P.M. MPs of the leading opposition parties met in private throughout most of the day at Parliament.

According to government spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon expressed his confidence in all the ministers who are to be questioned during the debate. Gen Prem was quoted as saying, "I have confidence in them because all of them have worked hard, are dedicated and honest."

Dr Trairong said that the government was ready to explain every issue that opposition MPs bring up during the debate. The government will not impose a time limit on the debate so as to allow the opposition to "speak as long as they want."

Asked whether the debate will be broadcast, Dr Trairong quoted Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan who said recently that a broadcast would not be permitted on the grounds that MPs' immunity from libel is confined only to what is said in Parliament. The public relations department might face libel suits from people criticised by MPs if the debate was broadcast, the government spokesman explained.

Meanwhile, about 25 opposition MPs representing five parties met at Parliament yesterday to exchange information on the eight ministries that are expected to come under fire. They also worked out a timetable for the debate and a list of MPs who will speak. The opposition MPs agreed that they would speak only on the performances of the Ministries of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Commerce, Industry and Communications on the first day of the debate. The Ministries of Finance, Interior, Education and Foreign Affairs will be covered during the second day. However, their timetable will be opposed by the government which wants all the eight ministries to be questioned together.

Sources in the opposition bloc said that the government faces its main attack over its alleged inefficiency. Corruption will only be slightly touched on during the debate.

The issues which will be raised with each ministry are:

Foreign Ministry: Thailand's interference in Kampuchean affairs, its policies toward Vietnam and the recent arrest of a Thai diplomat in the United States on a drugs charge.

Interior Ministry: Scandals within the national housing authority and expressway and rapid transit authority of Thailand and the ministry's policies on vice.

Communications Ministry: The deep-sea port project, the Nong Ngu Hao Airport project and the performances of the telephone organisation of Thailand, state railways of Thailand and the Bangkok mass transit authority.

Commerce Ministry: The decline in the country's exports and internal conflicts among economic ministers.

Finance Ministry: The devaluation of the baht, taxation and the rivalry between the Maharat distillery and Mahakhun distillery companies.

Agriculture Ministry: The performance of the marketing organisation for farmers.

Education Ministry: The policies toward private schools.

#### THAI OFFICIAL DENIES BAHT DEVALUATION REPORT

BK020303 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jun 82 p 15

[Text] The Bank of Thailand yesterday strongly denied a local press report that the government is expected to devalue the baht in order to "adjust the value of the baht to a more appropriate rate." The denial was made by Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak, director of the bank's office of the governor.

Dr Suphachai charged that a number of local newspapers had reported that Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun and the bank's Governor Nukun Prachuapmo recently discussed with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon a plan to devalue the baht. "Such reports are groundless and no one in the country's banking and finance circles has planned to devalue the baht as the baht's value is currently appropriate," Dr Suphachai said. "Those false reports will only create an unnecessary adverse impact on the local financial market."

In addition, the value of the baht is now very stable compared to that of the same period in 1981. "Our trade balance has been improving, while the inflation rate has dropped," he said, adding that the interest rate on foreign loans this year is also lower than in 1981. "These facts are good indications that there is no need to devalue the baht," he said. "The devaluation of the baht against the U.S. dollar last July has put the baht's value at an appropriate position." Dr Suphachai said.

#### NSC TO DRAFT NEW LAW ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

BK030408 Bangkok POST in English 3 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The National Security Council is drafting a new law aimed to impose stricter control on illegal immigrants, particularly the Vietnamese refugees, the council's secretary-general, Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, disclosed yesterday. He noted that the existing law is obsolete, with several loopholes and, therefore, needs to be updated to meet with changing circumstances. The new law, he said, will restrict the illegal immigrants' rights to travel, to own properties and to choose residence.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong maintained that Vietnamese refugees -- whether they have been residing in Thailand for decades since the Dien Bien Phu conflict or for a couple of years since the fall of the Saigon regime -- were regarded as illegal immigrants and were permitted to remain in this country on temporary basis.

"Finally, they (Vietnamese refugees) will be repatriated," he stated, adding that Vietnamese women who were legally married to Thai men will never be granted Thai citizenship and will one day be repatriated.



"Marriages will have no effect on nationality," he reiterated and adding that children born of these marriages would not be entitled to Thai citizenship in accordance with announcement No. 337 issued by the now defunct National Executive Council in 1971.

The NSC secretary-general also warned Thai men to avoid getting married to Vietnamese refugees for the sake of security and because of the problems that will follow. Asked why some Vietnamese descendants are allowed to work in government service, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said he believed their parents were legal immigrants and they were, therefore, entitled to take up government jobs.

THAIS 'RECRUITED' TO FIGHT FOR IRAQ AGAINST IRAN

BK010059 Bangkok POST in English 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Chiang Rai MP Sgt Songtham Panyadi alleged at a press conference at parliament yesterday that a private job placement agency in Chiang Rai Province was recruiting men which he believed would be used to fight for Iraq in the prolonged war against Iran. However, a high ranking Chiang Rai police officer said later an investigation into the company's activities had uncovered no evidence to support the allegation. He said company documents showed that the men were to be employed as guards, but that investigations were continuing.

According to Sgt Songtham, the company recently advertised for reservists aged between 25 and 30 to fight in Iraq. He said the company was offering a cash payment of 60,000 baht for each qualified person on his departure for Iraq, a monthly salary of 10,000 baht and compensation of 100,000 baht in case of death while on duty.

The MP quoted company representatives as saying that there were 300 vacancies available but about 1,000 men had applied for them. Successful applicants will leave for Iraq in the middle of this month, Sgt Songtham said.

Sgt Songtham said the chief of the War Veterans Organisation, Chiang Rai branch, had promised to investigate the matter and had already questioned several men who applied for the jobs.

Deputy Director General of the Labour Department Charoen Siriphan said the department had also asked police to look into the company's activities.

'Guards,' Not Combatants

BK020239 Bangkok POST in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] A job recruitment agency in Chiang Rai yesterday denied allegations of recruiting men to fight for Iraq, saying the men will only perform guard duties and will not be involved in the war between Iraq and Iran.

Chiang Rai MP Sgt Songtham Panyadi, who made the allegations, told reporters yesterday that Chiang Rai Governor Sakda O-Phong summoned representatives of the Chiang Rai "Itthiphon & Sahai" private job placement agency to discuss the allegations.

According to Sgt Songtham, the representatives told the governor that the recruited men will be sent to perform only security functions at airports and some military units but will not be involved in any fighting when they get to Iraq. Sgt Songtham also said, however, that the chief of the War Veteran Organisation, Maj Thirayut Phummanon, told him a lot of former soldiers are being recruited to fight in Iraq.

The Chiang Rai MP also said the village headman of Ban Pong Klua in Muang District of Chiang Rai, Mr Muan Chanthanaket, visited the former's wife with seven men from the village who claimed they had signed up to go and fight in Iraq.

According to Sgt Songtham, they claimed to have already received a cash payment of 60,000 baht and will be paid 10,000 baht per month while fighting against Iranian troops. He also said that the men told his wife that they or their families will receive 100,000 baht when they have finished their contract or in the event of their death in battle.

Meanwhile Police Chief Suraphon Chunlaphram told the POST that he has received a police report which showed no evidence to support allegations that the Chiang Rai company was recruiting men to fight in the Persian Gulf war. The company, he said, is managed by Air Force Mst-Sgt Itthiphon Bunyothayan, a retired soldier, and eight other partners. They have been recruiting some 200 former government officials and army reservists since May 14 and have signed up 15 men so far. Gen Suraphon said the report did not say how they have been employed, but said he thought it was for guard duties at Iraqi airports.

He said that they will be paid 10,000 baht a month for their work and a compensation of 100,000 baht will be paid to their families if they died while on the job. The police chief said that he did not think that the men are being recruited to fight in Iraq because the recruits have to pass through many government channels such as the Foreign Ministry, the Labour Department and the Police Department, which check the properness of their applications before allowing them to leave the country.

#### OFFICIAL REJECTS BBC REPORT ON CHILD TRADE

BK280815 Bangkok WORLD in English 28 May 82 p 3

[Text] Director-General of the Labour Department Wichit Saengthong today accused the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) of defaming Thailand by dramatising a news report about trading in children here.

At a press conference this morning he brought forward a 12-year-old girl referred to in the report along with her parents and all three said that a Thai man had hired the girl for the sum of 500 baht to play in a film called "hell factory." The girl, identified in the story as Suni Nanthaphan, was later returned to her parents in Phitsanulok Province. The girl's real name is Watcharin Nanthaphan and her parents are Sergeant Wirasak and Mrs Toi Nanthaphan. Also present this morning was a teacher from Phitsanulok, Narong Shammin.

The story had been published first on the front page of the Fleet Street daily newspaper THE DAILY MIRROR on March 22. A story written by John Pilger claimed that transactions involved as many as 200,000 young Thai children.

Wichit did not deny the existence of a child trade in Thailand, but he said that the figures were not as high as quoted in the London newspaper and later in a radio broadcast by the BBC. Wichit said that there were about 6 million children aged between 10 and 14 years in Thailand, while 1.5 million worked in various jobs in commerce and industry. And of those children who work, he said, only 40,000 of them are in industry and few are exploited, Wichit added.

He condemned the exaggerated and fabricated story which he said defamed Thailand's image and caused a deterioration in the good relationship between the two countries following the publication of the story. He said that after the story was published there had been demands in Britain to cut back on trade with Thailand.

EIGHT MPS RESIGN FROM KRIANGSAK'S PARTY

BK020255 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Watthana Atsawahem officially ended his one-year-old political alliance with Gen Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday by resigning from the National Democracy Party (NDP) along with seven other MPs. Another eight MPs under his 'wing' are also expected to submit their resignations with Gen Kriangsak today.

Describing the breakaway as "common broken marriage", NDP leader Kriangsak said that at least 25 MPs would continue staying within the party banner. He said he would give two days for the "vacillating" MPs to decide whether to remain with him.

The mass resignations came less than a week after the conflicts between Gen Kriangsak and Watthana came to an open with both trying to fight for the leadership of the party. Watthana told reporters at the headquarters of NDP after a meeting of his MPs that he had no immediate plan for his political future. He also claimed that his decision to leave NDP was an independent one and none of the MPs supporting him was asked to resign from the party. However, seven other MPs also submitted their resignations yesterday. Most of them were former members of the Naeo Mahachon Party who joined NDP under Watthana's leadership.

Watthana said he submitted his resignation with Gen Kriangsak yesterday morning. "I'm withdrawing from the party as its founder, member of its Central Committee, acting secretary general and member of its economic team," he said.

Watthana, a former deputy industry minister and a well-known businessman, has accused Gen Kriangsak of siding with another faction in NDP led by Op Wasurat [former commerce minister in the Kriangsak government].

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REGISTERING COMMUNIST PARTY

BK281128 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Under Secretary of State for the Interior Phaisan Mulasatsathon welcomed the move to register the Communist Party of Thailand as a party to engage in peaceful political activities instead of armed revolution. Following is his interview given to newsmen today:

[Begin recording] [Phisan] There is already a political party act. Yet, the anti-communist act must be abrogated first in order to allow the Communist Party to be able to register. There are steps which must be followed.

[Question] Do you think it is good to allow the Communist Party to play politics in the open?

[Answer] It depends on public opinion. If the people want it, then we must allow them to register, just as in other countries.

[Question] Do you think this is the right time?

[Answer] We must ask this question: Whether the Communist Party of Thailand still persists in its principle of armed revolution. If they persist in the strategy of armed struggle to achieve changes and to seize political power, then I do not think it is appropriate to allow registration of the party. But if they decide to give up arms and engage in peaceful political activities, then we are ready. It is impossible for us to accept their use of guns while we use law. There is a point where we can meet -- that is, when all parties concerned agree to follow the rule of the law and to uphold the democratic system.

[Question] In this connection, it still seems to be just a distant possibility.

[Answer] It still looks impossible at present. But in the future, if they adopt a new line and agree to follow the rule of the law, then there should be no problem. But if they maintain their principle of the armed revolution.... In fact, major terrorist forces have been broken up. They only have small bands operating at present. They are guerrilla bands like the ones which mounted an attack against our dam recently or against isolated government outposts. They resort to acts of sabotage and other guerrilla tactics. [end recording]

'SUPPRESSION DRIVE' INDUCES COMMUNIST DEFECTIONS

BK301148 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Civilian, police and Military Command Headquarters 33 of the Third Army Region has successfully launched a suppression operation, code-named "Phamuang Kriangkrai," against the communist terrorists in the vicinity of Phukhat, inducing as many as 1,653 terrorists to surrender to the government. The deputy commander of the Third Army Region, Maj Gen Prayat Rotphothong, in an interview with Radio Thailand's correspondent in Phitsanulok Province, made the following comment:

[Begin recording] We are very pleased with the success of this operation, because over 1,600 terrorists, double our expectation, have surrendered to our side. Some of them are political cadres at the provincial and district committee levels. They have seen with their own eyes what is going on in our country. We treat them well. We believe we will be able to win a quicker victory over the communist terrorists. All the communist bases in this area will be wiped out. The remaining terrorists, not many, will probably give themselves up soon. [end recording]

REPORT ON BORDER CLASHES, COUNTERINSURGENCY

BK010956 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has summed up the insurgency and border situation for the period from 16-22 May as follows:

The communist insurgents and terrorist bandits were as active as the week before. The communist terrorists clashed with the authorities nine times, attacked a Tambon police station, ambushed the authorities once, attacked government outposts twice and fired at a government outpost. The terrorist bandits in the south clashed with the government authorities on two occasions while Chinese communist guerrillas clashed with the authorities once.

On the Thai-Kampuchean border, government units clashed with unidentified armed Kampuchean units on four occasions. There were no other significant incidents along the border during the period under review.

The government operations in various regions can be summed up as follows:

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 1st Army Region, government authorities conducted patrols and searches in various target areas but discovered no significant communist terrorist activities.

Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops clashed with Khieu Samphan troops opposite Ban Sa-Ngae at the 36th Border Post. Armed Kampuchean units intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai units on four occasions near Ban Non Mak Mun and Ban Nong Waeng in Ta Phraya district and Ban Kilo Song and Ban Nong Waeng in Aranyaprathet district. The clashes resulted in the death of four Kampucheans. There were no casualties on the Thai side. The intruder were expelled from Thai territory.

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 2d Army Region, the authorities patrolled and searched the target areas. They clashed three times with communist terrorists in Suwan Khuha district of Udon Thani Province, Tao Ngoi subdistrict of Sakon Nakhon and Dong Luang district of Nakhon Phanom.

The authorities seized weapons and other articles from the communist terrorists at three locations. The communist terrorists fled from government suppression operations but tried to counterattack whenever they felt they had the advantage.

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 3d Army Region, army troops captured communist terrorist bases at Phu Khat and Phu Miang and inflicted heavy losses on the communists. Many communist bases were captured and destroyed, forcing the communist terrorists to flee to other areas and some to surrender. However, they also tried to launch counterattacks by using small units to ambush, snipe at government troops and plant landmines to obstruct government suppression efforts.

During the period under review, there were five clashes and two government outposts were attacked. These incidents occurred in Na Haeo district, Loei Province; Chat Trakan district, Phitsanulok Province; and Fak Tha district, Uttaradit Province.

In the area under the jurisdiction of the 4th Army Region, suppression drives against the communist terrorists who escaped from their captured strongholds continued during the period under review. The communist terrorists tried to avoid clashes with government units but also sniped at government outposts in Ban Na San district, Surat Thani, and Yan Ta Khao district, Trang Province, on three occasions.

The terrorist bandits in the southern provinces clashed twice with the authorities in Ruso district, Narathiwat Province. The authorities clashed once with Chinese communist guerrillas in Betong district, Yala Province.

#### CLASHES REPORTED BETWEEN RANGERS, INSURGENTS

BK301138 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 May 82

[Excerpt] The Supreme Command Information Office reported that at 1330 on 25 May, the Special Ranger Forces of Tambon Muang Phan, Ban Phu district, Udon Thani Province, clashed with a number of communist terrorists in the vicinity of Phu Phrabat, killing five terrorists. One ranger was wounded.

At 0730 on 27 May, a patrol unit from the Nam Phung special training camp clashed with a band of 15-20 communist terrorists south of Khok Klang village in Muang district, Sakon Nakhon Province, killing two terrorists. No casualties were reported on the government side during the clash which lasted about 5 minutes. The authorities captured one AK-47 rifle and one pistol.



HO CHI MINH CITY PREPARES FOR PARTY CONGRESS

BK030656 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Various echelons of the party organization in Ho Chi Minh City are urgently preparing for the second round of the party organization congress to bring together the wisdom of all party members in a large center for promoting the economy, culture, science, technology and foreign relations in order to contribute to triumphantly implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress.

The standing bodies of the city party and people's committees have assigned various groups of cadres to districts and precincts to work with local economic, scientific and technical cadres to exploit the city's potential in labor, occupations, material and technical bases; evaluate tasks concerning reeducation and socialist construction since liberation, especially the new work methods derived from the education movement and the movement to increase progressive models over the past 2 years. This will help various levels of party organization congresses formulate guidelines, tasks and targets for economic and social development in their future terms.

NHAN DAN REPORTS, COMMENTS ON YOUTH CC PLENUM

BK030615 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, fourth tenure, held its fourth (extended) plenum in Hanoi from 7-10 May to review the 1981 youth movement and to set forth a program of revolutionary activities for the implementation of the fifth party congress' resolutions. The plenum was attended and addressed by Comrade L Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee.

In 1981, while the country was facing countless difficulties, the youth union quickly managed to direct its activities toward motivating youths to make vigorous advances on the economic front through the production of grain and food. The youth union made every effort to implement the state plan, further increased union-building and organization activities and effected a change in the youth movement at the grassroots level. Many progressive models and new factors emerged in various domains: industrial, handicraft and agricultural production; science and technology, economization; combat; the safeguarding of national security; and the maintenance of public order. From the seething youth revolutionary activities movement, some 400,000 youths have been integrated into the union. The "entire union participates in developing the party" campaign has obtained satisfactory results: About 60,000 outstanding youth union members have been admitted into the party, representing 86.01 percent of the total number of new party members. Progress has been made in caring for and educating teenagers and children and in other tasks of the union. The plenum spiritedly discussed and unanimously adopted orientations and tasks and a revolutionary activities program for youths for 1982. This program gives top priority to the task of widely propagating and educating youth union members and non-union youths on the resolutions of the fifth party congress in order to make them fully aware of the national situation as well as the 2 strategic tasks, 4 targets and 10 major policies and measures laid down at the congress. It is also designed to encourage youths to take the lead in making wholehearted contributions to national construction and defense. Grain production is regarded as a principal task in this activities program. Union organizations have assumed the responsibility for establishing a nationwide network of rice varieties [heej thoongs gioongs quoccs gia], processing and employing all kinds of fertilizer effectively, protecting vegetation and accelerating the production and processing of subsidiary crops. The youth union has volunteered to take the lead in carrying out the economization policy. It has urged its members to economize on energy, raw materials, materials, manpower, grain and other products and to use machines and equipment to full efficiency. In its action program the youth union will attach importance to finding jobs for youths, especially unemployed youths in cities and towns, along the line of expanding handicraft branches and occupations to produce goods for local consumption and for export, and of establishing services activities. It will engage in breaking virgin land, enlarging the cultivated area and helping build projects in localities. It will coordinate with industrial enterprises and organs in accelerating the opening of vocational training classes under their sponsorship.

The plenum set forth many practical specific measures aimed at continuing to build and consolidate grassroots-level union organizations, issuing union membership cards and improving the contingent of union cadres in terms of qualities and abilities so they will fulfill their duties in the new situation. Shaping a new socialist way of life for youths that is consistent with the actual situation in the country is also an important part of their action program. Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve the revolutionary ethics of youths in schools, actively develop party membership among youth union members, improve the quality of union activity and lead all union echelons and teenagers and children's units in carrying out their tasks.

From the realities of the youth movement in localities, cadres in charge of youths in provinces and cities have gained rich experiences and contributed many practical and appropriate opinions to organizing, motivating and rallying youths more satisfactorily. This has helped youths fully develop their abilities and truly become an assault force on the fronts of economic development, creative labor, economization, national defense and maintenance of national security.

At the plenum, the youth union Central Committee elected Comrade Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee, as the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in place of Comrade Dang Quoc Bao who had been given another assignment by the party Central Committee.

#### On Revolutionary Youth

BK020940 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82, pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Youths' Will To Score Credits and Progress"]

[Text] To youths, the revolution is an ideal, a *raison d'etre*, a cause of confidence and a way to achieve dignity and a beautiful future. During the various revolutionary stages, youths have always played the role of an assault force under the leadership of the party.

Their ardent patriotism and aspirations for a bright future for the nation, the people and themselves constitute a motive for the young generations to always take the lead in all revolutionary campaigns. In the present socialist revolution, this spiritual motive still has the power to attract millions of youths into the hard and dangerous struggle against poverty and backwardness, to transform the old society and build a new one and a new life. In the past few years, the youth union has expended great efforts in the organization of youth movements to improve irrigation, produce fertilizer, build new economic zones and specialized crop cultivation areas, afforest land and build communications roads and many industrial projects. It has mobilized a significant amount of aid to such major projects as the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant construction project site and the Ha Tian rice area. It has also contributed to maintaining the rates of construction progress and creating new production capabilities. On the front of agricultural production and thrifty practices, young workers and technical and scientific cadres have contributed actively to overcoming some difficulties in maintaining supplies of raw and other materials in order to maintain production firmly and ensure the workers' livelihood.

The achievements on the productive labor front indicate that youths are endowed with revolutionary and creative labor qualities but that these abilities have not been developed fully. Such negative aspects as economic imbalances, the nonaccounting system of management, bureaucracy, egalitarianism, impractical leadership and a lack of dynamism, confidence and boldness in assigning jobs to youths are restricting the development of production and rendering mass movements less dynamic and often imbalanced. They have further eroded the zeal of youths and workers and have generated negative aspects in the behavior of youths toward labor. Many youths cannot remain in the new economic zones due to a lack of the minimum material conditions essential for life and productive labor. Spontaneous activities in the market and the dangerous plots and activities of the enemy are driving some youths into illegal business dealings. Many youths have been driven into leading a life without ideals. They adopt a lifestyle of hurriedly satisfying their instincts, while dodging social duties.

Last year, despite great difficulties, the youth movement gave rise to some positive factors closely connected with the new changes in the workers and collectivized peasants movements. The implementation of the new policies of our party and state to develop the independence of production and business units and to give more material incentives to workers has stirred up enthusiasm in many factories and enterprises, at project sites and in a number of agricultural cooperatives where labor productivity, economic results and workers' income have markedly increased and negative phenomena have greatly declined. Youths have worked with enthusiasm and a sense of urgency and in a disciplined manner. Everyone is concerned with his labor results and has realized the need to protect socialist assets. The issuance of the military obligation law has encouraged youths to fulfill their national defense duty.

Experience has shown that there should be some changes in the management system in order to mobilize a strong and effective youth movement. All management agencies and the youth union should pay proper attention to the benefits of young workers by properly combining the three interests. Youth benefits include not only wages, bonuses and other income, but also their other demands for education, vocational training, cultural activities and entertainment. An urgent demand now is to create stable job opportunities for youths. In several cities and towns, the youth union can and must contribute actively to resolving this problem step by step. Showing concern for the vital demands and benefits of youths will attach youths more closely to the union.

The revolutionary youth action program, which was recently discussed and approved at the conference of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, manifested the will of youths to take the lead in national construction and defense and successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress. This is also a program for self-education and organization with a sense of collective mastery which permits youths to surge forward and reach new levels of knowledge. It will enable them to fulfill their duties of being the assault force of the revolution and the party's reserve force and will serve constantly to increase the militant and operational capacity of the youth union. All party organizations, the administration at all levels and all sectors should intensify leadership, coordinate with and help the youth union materialize this program on the basis of linking it to the tasks of economic and social development in each locality, sector and primary production unit. We should create conditions for transforming this program into seething revolutionary acts by the millions of youth union members and other youths.

#### PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS STUDENTS' AWARD CEREMONY

OWO30751 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA, Jun 3 -- A ceremony was held on the morning of June 1 by the Hanoi education service to present awards to nearly one thousand excellent students of basic general schools in the capital city. These students have recorded high marks in both theoretical exams and in practice contest in the 1981-82 academic year.

Ms. Nghiem Chuong Chau, director of the Hanoi education service, in her report, also praised many students who have achieved high results at the examinations of technical levels and at skill contests in traditional crafts such as embroidery, lace work, and artificial flowers making. She also commended those students with good records in physical culture and sports, and those credited with acts of bravery or honesty and devotion to public interests.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee for Educational Reform, attended the ceremony and presented awards to the 20 best students. "The education service must continue raising the quality of education with a view to training a young generation intelligent, and strong physically who observe a civilized way of life at school, at home and in society, and who are highly dedicated to the cause of socialism," the chairman said.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BK301414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The Central Committee for Education Reform recently held its ninth session under the direction of Comrade Pham Van Dong, the committee's chairman. Also present at the conference was Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The conference reviewed the work of the committee over the past 3 years, discussed its program of activities for 1982 and reviewed the implementation of the decision on vocational education and job placement for graduates from primary and secondary general education schools.

Comrade Bui Thanh Khiet, head of the committee's secretariat, presented a report on the committee's activities. Since its founding in 1979, the committee has guided the dissemination of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on education reform in all party and administrative echelons. The education services of many provinces and municipalities have studied this resolution and adopted their own resolutions on promoting local education. Thanks to this, education has continued to be developed vigorously in the past in spite of many unexpected difficulties.

Summing up the conference, Chairman Pham Van Dong reasserted that the goal of education is to create a new generation of laboring people who are collective masters in strict accordance with the division of social labor. And to do this, he said, it is necessary to follow the principle of combining education with productive labor, which was stressed by Marx and Lenin.

The comrade suggested that in 1982 the Central Committee for Education Reform should concentrate its efforts on satisfactorily resolving the following three pressing problems:

1. Intensify general technical and vocational education in general education schools; increasingly combine education with productive labor designed for each branch and trade and step up scientific research in vocational schools and colleges; and satisfactorily arrange for schools to participate in production.
2. Rationally restructure the network of colleges, advanced schools and secondary vocational schools on a nationwide basis to meet the needs of each economic zone; and conduct a study to set up centers for training scientific and technical cadres in anticipation of the socioeconomic development of the whole country as well as of each region.
3. Provide vocational training and employment to all graduates from secondary general education schools, with attention given first of all to the capital, Ho Chi Minh City and some other large municipalities.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH MALAYSIAN ENVOY

OW021802 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Malaysian Ambassador Ajit Singh paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today before returning home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with him.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES PRAGUE WFDY MEETING

OW021800 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a message to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, greeting its 11th General Assembly to open in Prague tomorrow.



The message reads: "Your assembly is held at a moment when the world situation is undergoing deep changes. Faced with the rapid growth of the three revolutionary currents and the world peace movement, U.S. imperialism is stepping up the arms race, brazenly propagandizing in favour of nuclear war, rekindling the "cold war", thus endangering world peace and security, and jeopardizing the independence and freedom of nations. The tension in the world is aggravated by the ever closer collusion between U.S. imperialism and the reactionary faction in the Chinese ruling circles. In face of this situation, the Soviet Union and the socialist community persevere in their policy of safeguarding peace, consolidating detente, world security and international co-operation. A movement of struggle to safeguard peace and oppose war is surging impetuously across the world. It must be stressed that the forces of youth have been in the van of this unprecedentedly mighty and wide-spread movement.

"I am convinced that, in summing up the experiences of the victorious struggle of the federation and the world youth, this assembly will contribute to rallying even broader sections of the youth in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction for peace, detente and disarmament, for national independence, democracy and social progress, for the legitimate interests of the young people, and to bringing the world democratic youth movement to new successes.

"I take this opportunity to sincerely thank the W.F.D.Y. and the youth of different countries for the precious solidarity and support they have always extended to the Vietnamese people and youth in the cause of building and defending their socialist fatherland."

PHAM VAN DONG GREET'S ROMANIA'S DASCULESCU

OW292305 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his warmest congratulations to Constantin Dascalescu on his appointment as prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In his message, the Vietnamese leader expressed his wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendship between the two peoples and for the Romanian prime minister's good health and success in his noble mission.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES BURMESE AMBASSADOR

OW201950 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20 -- Aung Myint, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today made a farewell call on Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, before leaving for home to assume another post. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with the Burmese diplomat.

TO HUU RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN ART ENSEMBLE

OW311620 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA May 31 -- To Huu, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday cordially received here the national art ensemble of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a performance tour of Vietnam. Present on the occasion were Nong Quoc Chan, deputy minister of culture, and Keo Chamroeun, Kampuchean charge d'affaires A.I. in Vietnam. Also yesterday the Ministry of Culture conferred the friendship medal on 32 cadres and members of the ensemble.



NGUYEN HUU THO MEETS WITH GDR'S SINDERMANN

OW021804 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Herr Horst Sindermann, Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.) and president of the People's Chamber, received Vietnamese National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho in Berlin on June 1. They discussed and shared identical views on bilateral issues and on international matters of mutual concern.

President Horst Sindermann highly valued and expressed the G.D.R.'s full support for the peaceful and constructive foreign policies of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho expressed his satisfaction over the thriving friendly relation and cooperation between Vietnam and the G.D.R., and his sincere thanks to the S.E.D., the People's Chamber, the Government and people of the G.D.R. for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

AMITY GROUP GREETES, SIGNS PACT WITH USSR BODY

OW281535 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 -- Xuan Thuy, President of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association has sent a message of greetings to German Titov, president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

The message, dated May 27, said: I am very glad to know that the Fifth Congress of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society has elected a new Central Committee headed by you. "On behalf of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, I convey to you our warmest congratulations. I wish you and the members of the new Central Committee good health and success in their noble activities for the great friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two peoples."

Cooperation Agreement

OW020911 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2 -- Vietnam and the Soviet Union have agreed to promote cooperation in political, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields between their friendship organizations. This is provided for in a cooperation plan for the 1981-1985 period and a cooperation protocol for 1982 signed in Moscow yesterday between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The two aides will exchange views and work out measures to enhance cooperation relations between Vietnamese and Soviet provinces and cities and enterprises which have [word indistinct] brotherhood with each other.

Signatories were Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly and vice president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, and A.M. Kalashnikov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and vice president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

SRV, FRANCE AGREE ON CULTURE, SCIENCE PROGRAM

OW292302 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29 -- Vietnam and France have agreed on a programme for cultural and scientific cooperation for this year. The programme was the result of the third meeting of the France-Vietnam joint commission for cultural, scientific and technical cooperation, held in Paris on May 24-27.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, was received by Jean-Pierra Chevenement, French minister of research and technology.

SRV UN ENVOY PROTESTS ATTACK ON SEYCHELLES

OW261559 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 26 -- At the U.N. Security Council's session on May 24, Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Dung, representing the Vietnamese permanent mission at the United Nations, objected to the armed attack on Seychelles on November 25 last by mercenary troops.

After pointing out that there is now in Southeast Asia a type of mercenary troops recruited among boat-people by reactionary and expansionist elements, she stressed: "The use of these mercenaries is particularly dangerous since it entails a state of permanent security of half-peace, half-war, causing indescribable sufferings to the countries victims of these activities. "That is why Vietnam fully agrees with the proposal of Seychellois Foreign Minister Jacques Hodoul for rapid formulation and adoption of an international convention with effective articles to prevent this heinous use of mercenaries. "We consider the use of mercenaries as an international offence and an act of international terrorism which seriously threatens the existence of many newly independent states which, for the most part, possess limited human and material resources."

Ambassador Nguyen Ngoc Dung declared full support for the just struggle of the Seychellois Government and people for national construction and defence. She called on the U.N. Security Council to carry out the just and logical proposals of the Seychellois minister, namely for the establishment of a special emergency aid fund to compensate for the considerable losses caused by this aggression, for the formulation at the earliest date possible of a convention against the use of mercenaries and for the prolongation of the mandate of the investigation commission so as to gather necessary conditions for the holding of proceedings awaited by the international community."

At the same session, Ambassador Soubanh Srithirath, head of the permanent mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the U.N., also called for an early establishment of a relief fund to help Seychelles. He said: "Irrefutable proofs allow us to severely condemn the South African apartheid regime for its policy of aggression and destabilisation against the Republic of Seychelles and other countries in the region. If the Security Council fails to do so, it will only encourage the Pretoria authorities and their henchmen to repeat their crimes."

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN VIEWS DEFENSE TASK

BK021016 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 May 82, pp 1, 4

[7 May editorial: "Building Firm and Strong All-People National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Today, our country has been completely liberated, our people are carrying out the two strategic tasks of triumphantly building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. The revolution has entered a new stage, but the Dien Bien Phu impetus still remains a great source of spiritual encouragement in mobilizing our entire army and people to enhance the spirit of determined-to-fight-and-to-win, the singlemindedness between the soldiers and his people and the front and the rear in order to concentrate efforts on triumphantly implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress.

The Dien Bien Phu victory taught us a valuable lesson in building the combined strength of people's warfare for national liberation and defense.

At present, while carrying out the economic building tasks on a priority basis, our army and people have constantly heightened their vigilance and realized the sinister nature of the schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. They are resolved to foil Beijing's multifaceted war of sabotage, stand alert and maintain their nation's capabilities in coping with and foiling all wars of aggression on any scale and in any circumstances.

Our people's tasks in the present stage are to concentrate their efforts on building the nation to ensure that it is strong in all domains and the people's daily life is stabilized and improved. They must spare no efforts in building all-people national defense and a firm and strong people's armed forces.

The close combination of all tasks concerning economic construction with those of national defense in building a rich and strong nation is the key issue in the basic relationship between national construction and defense. The need to combine economic building tasks with those of national defense on a nationwide scale as well as at each locality must be profoundly realized by all people and carried out concretely in each task and each plan in order to ensure that each project and product is contributing to strengthening the national economy and defense.

Building a firm and strong rear establishes a strong all-people national defense for people's warfare in defense of the nation. Our people must therefore strive to build a strong rear in all domains: politically, military, economically and culturally. They must always be able to satisfy promptly all requests from the front, especially for manpower and equipment for the armed forces to fulfill their tasks.

In order to implement the rear service policy satisfactorily, the people must encourage their sons and brothers to serve in their army, care for families of wounded and fallen soldiers, care for and provide spiritual and material assistance to military units stationed in localities.

As a core force of the all-people strength for national defense, our army must train, maintain its iron-like determination to win, scrupulously observe discipline, improve its level of standardization and modernization, strengthen combat readiness, promote the army-people singlemindedness and participate positively in labor productivity in order to contribute to building the economy and maintaining security and order, thereby helping the accelerate tasks concerning economic and rear service building.

All officers and combatants of our People's Armed Forces pledge that they will develop the Dien Bien Phu spirit and strive to emulate in building an ever heroic and strong army in order to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

#### COMMUNIQUE ON POLITICAL SECURITY, PUBLIC SAFETY

BK011640 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to halt impersonation and fraud by dishonest persons and satisfactorily maintain public order and security, the Interior Minister has issued Communique No. 1, which reads as follows:

In order to maintain political security and public order and safety, all citizens of the SRV must always heighten their vigilance and be determined to frustrate the enemy's attempts to carry out its campaign of espionage and psychological warfare in the hope of weakening our morale, creating instability and undermining the economy and our people's lives.

The people must strongly develop their socialist collective mastery and resolve to punish spies, reactionaries and hooligans in order to protect their own peaceful life and maintain political security and public order and safety.

-- Whoever detects or catches in the act those posing as soldiers or public security agents will be commended and rewarded.

-- When conducting a house search, the state officials involved must show the necessary legal papers and must carry out the search in the presence of a representative of the local administration and of some close neighbors so that the people can avoid being cheated and can quickly detect those who pose as soldiers or public security agents to search houses in order to loot them (except for emergency cases in which house searches can be made immediately to track down offenders before filing a complete report in accordance with the law).

-- Whoever provides shelter to those posing as soldiers or public security agents or to other offenders and their booty as well as other illegal items will be punished in accordance with the law now in force.

-- All considerations for the release of convicts and those undergoing reeducation are to be made by responsible state organs. Whoever approaches families of people undergoing reeducation with offers and promises of one kind or another are confidence tricksters. The people must be alerted to their tricks. Whoever turns them in to the public security force or to the local administration will be commended and rewarded.

-- Whoever detects or catches in the act those public security cadres and combatants or state cadres and personnel who demand bribes and those who offer bribes will be commended and rewarded. Both the bribe takers and bribe givers will be severely punished in accordance with the law now in force. Bribe givers who show repentance will be pardoned.

In implementing this communique of the Interior Ministry, the public security, military and self-defense militia forces in many localities -- such as Haiphong, Thai Binh, Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hau Giang, Lang Son and Thanh Hoa -- have coordinated with each other closely and have relied on the people's alertness to detect and make many arrests of those offenders who have posed as public security agents or soldiers in order to cheat the people or carry out other illegal activities.

In order to continue to implement the Interior Ministry's Communique No 1 in a more satisfactory manner, all administrative echelons, mass organizations, public organs, production establishments and military units must constantly step up propaganda so that every cadre, combatant and individual will be fully aware of the virtue of the communique in order to constantly heighten their revolutionary vigilance and actively oppose all negative phenomena in society.

All units of the People's Public Security Force and the People's Army must fully understand and comply with all the stipulations in Communique No 1 issued by the Interior Ministry and in interministerial directives Nos 1 and 2 issued by the Ministries of National Defense and Interior. They must closely coordinate with each other so they can fulfill their duties in maintaining public security and order in the new situation and secure the peaceful and happy life of the people.

#### NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON ROLE OF TRADE SECTOR

BK271152 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 82, p 1

[Editorial: "Trade and Daily Life"]

[Text] At a time when the economy remains imbalanced, the life of the people and cadres -- particularly those who live on salaries and allowances -- is rife with difficulties. The basic guideline for ensuring, gradually stabilizing and then improving the life of the working people is to concentrate on increasing production along with trying to carry out distribution and circulation more satisfactorily.



As the housewife of the entire society, socialist trade, through the distribution and circulation of goods, has the tremendous responsibility to organize and serve its daily life. To perform this duty, the trade sector must operate in such a way as to place all sources of materials and goods under the control of the state. These include farm, forest, maritime and industrial products as well as domestic and imported goods. Meanwhile, all state-operated production establishments and establishments having economic connections with the state must scrupulously fulfill their obligations for the delivery of products. On the basis of amassing and rigorously controlling all sources of goods, the trade sector should carry out distribution fairly, rationally and correctly so as to meet most satisfactorily the interests of the state, the collective and the laborers.

At a time when the market and prices remain changeable, efforts must be made by the trade sector to concentrate its activities on satisfactorily arranging the distribution of goods -- particularly items necessary for the people's clothing, dwelling, travel, education and medical care -- at established prices while ensuring the supply of other commodities in accordance with the quantities prescribed. In addition, the sector must rationally organize service activities and exploit different sources of goods for distribution at reasonable prices through various stores, marketing and consumer cooperatives, canteens, and so forth. Ensuring the supply of those commodities already prescribed in accordance with the set quantities to those living on salaries and allowances is the most practical measure to help firmly maintain an important part of their actual salaries. This requirement applies to the whole country as well as to each locality. Many localities have tried to follow this guideline and the results they obtained have directly helped remedy the difficulties encountered by the laborers. Certain localities, however, have not paid adequate attention to satisfactorily arranging the distribution of goods at established prices, instead displaying a tendency to sell them at higher prices. They have even increased the prices of these goods at will in order to keep up with those on the free market. With regard to the system of supplying commodities in accordance with set quantities, some localities, by spontaneously covering losses from the sale of certain products which have not been supplied in sufficient quantities by the state-operated trade sector, have gradually placed themselves in a position to cover losses from the sale of most of the other products, despite the fact that no steps have been taken to ensure that the market and prices would be stabilized. Meanwhile, shortcomings in market management have made it even more difficult for the socialist trade sector to master all the sources of goods for distribution in accordance with the plan.

To ensure the life of the laborers, it is necessary to calculate every measure carefully. The adjustment of work related to distribution and circulation in the immediate future is aimed at quickly establishing a new socialist order on this front, thus helping to stabilize life, accelerate production and improve the economic and social conditions.

The adjustment of the work related to trade -- by shifting from subsidization to the application of business methods -- is also for the same purpose so as to make it possible for socialist trade to consolidate its organization and expand its networks; control retail and a major part of wholesale; basically master social markets; and eliminate speculative activities, smuggling and the theft of state goods.

No matter how difficult, the socialist trade sector must make every effort to place all sources of goods under the management of the state and, on that basis, satisfactorily organize distribution at established prices and ensure that goods are supplied to the prescribed recipients in accordance with set standards and quantities. Only in this way can the socialist trade sector perform its functions as the housewife of the entire society.



NHAN DAN URGES DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL RAISING

BK221156 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 May 82

[NHAN DAN 22 May editorial: "Develop Animal Raising Comprehensively"]

[Summary] Our people throughout the country have strived to develop the raising of livestock and poultry in balance with crop cultivation. "In 1981, animal raising was developing comprehensively. There were 10.49 million pigs, 4.9 percent over the annual plan norm and an increase of 4.8 percent over the preceding year. Herds of cattle and buffalo were restored and developed quickly to more than 4 million heads, overfulfilling the annual plan norm and showing an increase of 4.4 percent while poultry developed to nearly 70 million heads, an increase of 8.17 percent."

Thanks to the new contractual system, the family-based animal raising has developed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The fifth party congress resolutions stressed the need to develop animal raising along with crop cultivation in order to increase the source of food and fertilizer. Attention should be paid to developing the raising of horned animals and those animals which consume little grain.

Our country is divided into many regions of different animal raising habits while each type of animal is determined by its demand for feed and its generative and productive characteristics. Conditions in terms of difficulties and advantages also differ from one region to another. Each region has raised its own species of animals suitable to local conditions.

"Since the delta and plains areas are major grain production areas, they are capable of vigorously accelerating the raising of pigs and ducks while developing cattle herds for draft force. In the coastal and river areas, we should develop duck raising. In the midlands and mountainous areas, herds of cattle and water buffalo should be developed for meat, milk and draft force to be provided to provinces in the plains."

The state has established policies allocating land to produce feed. We should therefore set a suitable crop cultivation pattern for that land and resort to intensive cultivation in order to secure a stable source of feed in balance with the animal raising plan.

We can also develop the family-based animal raising. By merely making full use of the by-products and discards of agriculture and refuse from our daily meals, our people have raised more than 9 million pigs, accounting for about 90 percent of the figure nationwide. In many cooperatives, the number of cattle and buffalo raised by their members is increasing.

"The state, together with cooperatives, should consolidate and build anew breeding farms to provide good breeds of cattle, buffaloes, pigs, ducks and chickens for the people." It should also disseminate technical guidance and perform the veterinary tasks well to prevent and control animal diseases and epidemics.

Experiences reveal that wherever the veterinary tasks are performed well, the livestock and poultry there are protected safely against diseases and epidemics, giving high economic results.

"As grain production still falls short of the plan norm for meeting human demands, the development of animal raising has been affected adversely. If we know how to use our potentials optimally -- in terms of land, labor and other advantageous conditions in each region -- to determine suitable crop cultivation patterns and to develop animal raising comprehensively by exploiting the biological characteristics of crops and animals, however, we will still be able to develop animal raising, quickly increase the source of food and contribute to resolving the food problem for society."

HORIZONT CARRIES LETTER OF PHILIPPINE COMMUNISTS

AU281206 East Berlin HORIZONT NO 21/1982 in German p 26

[Open letter of Central Committee of the Philippine Communist Party (PKP) to the Philippine people -- no date indicated]

[Text] Fellow citizens, the PKP considers the recent declarations of some government representatives on the legal status of the PKP and the legality of the defense of the communist ideology as a clear evidence for the growing political maturity of our people.

These declarations -- in particular the view expressed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile at the first media congress of the country in December 1981 that the KPK ought to be legalized; the declaration of the Minister of Justice Ricardo C. Puno in answer to the motion for legalization submitted by the Deputy Reuben Canoy on 26 February 1982 that there is no need for new legislation on the legalization of the PKP; as well as the declaration made by President Marcos on 28 February 1982 at the second national convention of the municipal mayors' league of the Philippines in the university of life that the KPK could operate legally if it used peaceful means in the struggle for political power -- convincingly demonstrate the growing recognition of the communist movement as an important partner today in the free exchange of ideas.

On the question of subversion, which forms the basis of the above declaration, the PKP resolutely declares that its aims have never undermined the interests of the Philippine people. The struggle waged by the PKP in the past to liberate the country from the colonial domination of the United States and later from the military occupation by Japan has always been an expression of topical needs, of the need to overthrow foreign domination in order to protect the interests of our people.

In all colonial systems the interests of the people are defended by the active struggle for national liberation and the overthrow of the foreign domination. Were not Bonifacio and Rizal, Mabini, Del Pilar, Luna, Malvar and Sakay declared revolutionists by the Spanish and U.S.-American colonial government? And were not their actions for the overthrow of the colonial regime recognized as shining examples of the true defense of the interests of our people?

The PKP's struggle during the immediate colonial domination of the United States was limited to parliamentary forms of the leadership of the workers and peasants movement, in particular to making use of the favorable conditions which existed in 1936 -- with the creation of an antifascist national front -- for the participation of the PKP. With the Japanese invasion of 1941 and the subsequent surrender of the USAFFE [U.S. Army Forces in the Far East] forces, the PKP and the (Hukbo ng bayan laban sa hapon) -- (Hukbalahap) -- Became the most outstanding and best organized forces in the armed resistance against the Japanese invaders.

The war ended with the renewed occupation of the Philippines by the United States and the setting up of American military bases in our country: The provision of parity rights and other economic conditions which effectively restricted the political independence "granted" to our country in 1946. The PKP was the leading force in the struggle against the unequal, damaging treaties forced on us by U.S. imperialism, which deeply shames today's generation of our country when it thinks of the postwar history.

Immediately after the war U.S. imperialism strengthened the forces of feudal exploitation in the rural areas and supported the class of the landowners in putting down the struggle of the peasants movement led by the PKP for agrarian reform. It was imperialism that coordinated the suppression of the workers movement which was then led by the PKP.

It was also imperialism that staged the removal of the democratically elected people's representatives in the congress who were supported by the PKP in order to enforce the ratification of the treaties forced on our country by the United States.

Under these conditions, in particular in view of the policy of the iron hand against the national democratic people's movement, the PKP was forced to defend itself with arms against the violence of the state. Thousands of the best representatives of the working masses died in this terrible period in the history of the PKP. It fills us with pride that the sacrifices of the PKP have deepened the understanding of the people to implement fundamental changes in our society by all means.

In view of the recent declarations of government representatives on the legality of community activities, the PKP therefore openly presents itself to the Philippine people as a party which not only participates in election campaigns but which in particular propagates the communist ideals of peace, freedom and democracy in all fields of our social environment. At present the main tasks of the PKP are to raise the patriotic consciousness of the people and unmask imperialism as the biggest exploiting power, as the main danger for peace and security and thus as the main enemy of our people. The PKP supports the ideals of peace and detente, is against the presence of U.S. military bases in our country, against the introduction of any new round of the arms race and the revival of the cold war by the United States which threatens the whole of mankind with the danger of nuclear destruction.

The PKP is committed to political and economic independence and is convinced that the present crisis in our national economy and in the everyday life of the masses is due to the imperialist domination of the World Bank, the IMF and the transnational concerns over our country's economy.

The PKP supports respect for human rights, in particular the right to regular work for any Filipino able to work, which secures him and his family fundamental vital needs.

The PKP is convinced that in a truly democratic society education, health protection, sufficient social security and purposeful recreation are a right and not an expensive privilege.

The PKP demands that the civil and political rights are fully recognized.

The PKP is convinced that the aims of true freedom and democracy cannot be achieved with the help of some few parties or groups but only by joint efforts of all democratic and patriotic forces of our society. Only by creating an anti-imperialist, national unity front can freedom be achieved and true democracy be implemented. Therefore, the PKP appeals to all men and women of the Philippines, all workers and peasants, young and old, housewives and jobless people, students and representatives of the intelligentsia, domestic entrepreneurs and members of cooperatives, muslims and national minorities, clergymen and laymen, soldiers and employees to unite in the active struggle against imperialism for national freedom and democracy.

#### MARCOS SIGNS BILL FOR MINDANAO ELECTIONS

HK030046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos yesterday signed into law the bill calling for elections of members of the regional assemblies in regions 9 and 12 in Mindanao on June 7, and another merging the executive councils of the 2 regions. The signings of the two bills topped a number of other measures he approved on the first anniversary of the Ministry of Muslim Affairs.

Calling on both Christian and Muslim Filipinos to unleash the active participation of the people in the tasks of nation building, the president took several steps, among which he directed the Ministry of Education and Culture to coordinate with the Ministry of Muslim Affairs on the grant of scholarships to Muslim students. He directed the Justice and Budget Ministries to start the administrative and budgetary assistance for the Muslim courts. He also directed the Central Bank and the Finance and Budget Ministries to increase the paid-up capital of the (Arana) Bank in connection with the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran.

The commission on elections has allowed all candidates as well as civic, religious and business organizations to assign watchers in all the voting centers in western and central Mindanao. Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr approved the move in another bid to ensure clean, orderly and peaceful balloting in the election.

Constabulary Chief Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos yesterday assured residents in western and central Mindanao that the military will maintain its neutrality in the June 7 polls.

#### MUSLIM LEADERS WANT MINDANAO ELECTION POSTPONED

HK280054 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Muslim Assembly of the Philippines asked President Marcos yesterday to postpone the June 7 regional elections in western and central Mindanao. The assembly, under its Chairman (Datu Ferdawzi Abas), made the request in a resolution urging the president to introduce several measures before the elections are held. These measures are reorganization of the political structure in the autonomy areas, elimination of block voting, ample radio and TV time and press coverage, and to order the military to remain neutral in the polls. The resolution also asks for the deputization of the (CMT) cadets and various civic groups for poll duty, and the accreditation of opposition representatives as watchers and canvassers. (Abas) said these measures are necessary to ensure free and clean elections and make the winners acceptable to the people.

#### MARCOS ANNOUNCES STEPS TO HELP MUSLIM COMMUNITY

OW030431 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The president today took steps to strengthen the development of the Muslim communities in the Philippines as he reported that the secessionist problem is now being brought to a successful resolution.

In his address before the first anniversary of celebration of the Ministry of Muslim Affairs, the chief executive directed first the Education Ministry to coordinate with the Muslim Affairs Ministry on the grant of scholarships to Muslim students; second the Justice and Budget Ministries to establish an administrative and budgetary system for the [word indistinct] or Muslim courts; third the Central Bank and the Ministries of Finance and Budget to increase the paid-up capital of the (Amano) Bank; and fourth the Ministry of Muslim Affairs to coordinate the efforts of all the other ministries and other settlements in Muslim Mindanao. The president also formalized the allocation by portion of public land in (Kalarian), Zamboanga City for the exclusive use of the Mindanao seamen's school. Moreover, he set aside 25 hectares of public land in (Kabalan Luangapu) city for the development of a settlement area for Muslims in Luzon.

On the secessionist problem, the president said Saudi Arabia has assured him of its withdrawal of support for any group that works for the dismemberment of any part of the republic. He said that the sporadic bombings, ambushes and kidnappings in certain parts of Mindanao are nothing more than the final desperate gasps of dying rebellion.

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**DATE FILMED**

JUNE 3, 1982



